The Centre Reporter.

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WILL OPEN BALLOT BOXES.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SHERIFFSHIP TO GO ON.

Judge Love Grants the Petition of Miller.—Cronister Charges Bribery and Illegal Voting in Many Districts.

The contest for Sheriff is now a go, and the taxpayers of the county stand good to reach down in their pockets and whack up thousands of dollars, just for the fun of trying to give Abe Miller an office.

The sentiment all over the county is strongly against a contest. Every sensible voter, regardless of party affiliation, did not hesitate to denounce the move in contesting the office of sheriff to which Wm. M. Cronister last fall received the majority of votes. This sentiment was so strong that the attorneys for Miller had difficulty in securing the necessary affidavits to present their petition before the court.

Miller charges that a great many districts had ballots which should have counted for him instead of Cronister, as the election boards interpreted the law. Judge Love fixed last Saturday, Jan. 2, as the day when he would hear argument on the contest.

Judge Furst and Ed. Chambers have been retained by Miller as counsel, and Cronister has retained N. B. Spangler, C. M. Bower, and Ellis L. Orvis to look after his side of the case. Judge Love with Associate Judge Faulkner were on the bench on Saturday when the case came up.

The court house was well filled and the argument caused much interest to be taken in the ruling of the court. Cronister's attorneys replied at length to the appeal of Miller. They claimed his election was legal and on the other hand charged that in several districts bribery was resorted to to gain votes for the Republican party.

The principal facts which it sets forth are as follows: Denies that Cronister's election was illegal. Respondent received a clear majority of the votes cast. It is not true that over 600, or any part of that number of votes, were cast for Cronister that should have been counted for Miller. On the other hand there were over 400 votes counted for Miller, that should have been placed to Cronister's credit. Declares that votes cast in Howard, Liberty, Worth and other townships, and marked with a cross at the head of the Republican ticket, and also opposite the name of Cronister, are not illegal, and were rightfully counted for the respondent.

In Philipsburg and Burnside township 30 votes marked with a cross at the head of the Republican ticket, and also at the head of the Socialist Labor ticket were rightfully thrown out and not counted for A. V. Miller. Denies that there were more votes returned as cast from one precinct than there were voters residing there. Declares a recount would show a largely increased majority for Cronister. Charged that the ballot boxes had been opened and tampered with contrary to law. Some of the votes being defaced. In event of a recount this was very unfair to the respondent. The ballot boxes were left in vacant houses with no locks on the doors and in out of the way places.

In the following election precincts votes were counted for Miller which were cast by men who were not qualified, had not registered within the required time, were not naturalized citizens, had received money for their votes, had not paid taxes within two years or were not legal residents of the place in which they voted. Bellefonte, Philipsburg, Centre Hill, Howard, Millheim, Milesburg, Unionville, State College, and Snow Shoe boroughs, and the following townships: Burnside, Potter, Benner, Boggs, Curtin, Ferguson, Gregg, Haines, Liberty, Marion, Patton, Miles, Penn, Rush, Spring, Taylor, Union, Walker and Worth. In closing the counsel said that all the facts which their answer set forth were true to the best of their knowledge. He therefore prayed that the petition be set aside and the petitioners pay the costs. Judge Furst in answer to this said: On account of the great hue and cry raised by the Democratic press about the expense to the county, they had been unable to secure affidavit which they needed. He also said that it was the desire of the petitioners that this should be done with as little expense to the county as possible. Therefore he prayed the Court to hold a recount of the vote in the several precincts in dispute. He stated that they did not mean that there was any wrong intention on the part of the election officers, but that they through ignorance, counted votes for Cronister which should have been counted for Miller or thrown out. Compel all election officers to produce the ballot boxes, and have them taken to Bellefonte and placed in the custody of W. F. Smith, the clerk of the Court. He to place them under lock and key, and allow no one to tamper with them. He further stated that his clients had no malice against anyone, but represented the public, who desire that justice shall be done, and the legally elected man be seated as sheriff.

Counsel for respondent were agreed on a recount of all the precincts in dispute on both sides.

Judge Love granted the appeal of Miller's attorneys, and directed that every ballot box in the county be brought to Bellefonte and placed under lock and key, and that the ballot boxes be collected before the February election. He appointed Constable H. H. Montgomery and John Dunlap to go over the county and secure the boxes.

THE NEW AND THE OLD.

A NEW board of county commissioners is now in office. We have no doubt they will prove worthy successors to the retired board in good house-keeping. Messrs. Riddle, Heckman and Fisher have been entrusted by the people of our county with the management of its affairs for the next three years. They are gentlemen of experience in general business affairs and of untarnished private character, and in their hands we think the county will be guided in the interests of the taxpayers.

The lato board of commissioners, Messrs. Goodhart, Adams and Strohm, during their two terms of six years, managed the affairs of our county well in every sense of the word. True to every principle of economy—no leak can be charged up to them, having given every item of expenditure their closest scrutiny before it was incurred. Well done, faithful servants, the old board. They step out of office with clean hands and with the affairs of the county in splendid shape, debt paid and with assets showing a surplus.

Robert F. Hunter, six years commissioners' clerk, retires with great credit for constant attendance upon his duties, obliging, and always ready to serve those having business in the office. His work in that office will ever stand as proof of high efficiency. A more faithful clerk never occupied a desk.

In D. F. Fortney, esq., the board of commissioners had a safe attorney and the impress of his legal ability is shown in the smooth sailing that attended the board in its important and oft delicate duties. Attorney Fortney strove to do what was right and with no eye to hawk about for private gain.

John Q. Miles leaves the treasurer's office with a clean record—his duties he discharged with faithfulness and in all his intercourse with his constituents he was most pleasant and obliging. His successor, Harrison Kline, is a farmer of undoubted integrity and intelligence, which leave no doubt that the public funds rest in safe hands.

W. H. Cronister, the new sheriff, is so pleasant and affable a gentleman combined with splendid fitness for the position, that one is not likely to find any meanness in him in the discharge of his duties. As his counselor he has made a deserved selection in attorney N. B. Spangler, who has gained prominence as a young lawyer, and will not be influenced by other than just motives.

Recorder Morrison goes out with deserved credit for a faithful discharge of duties, and ever at his post. His successor, J. C. Harper, will prove an efficient recorder and fill the place with his usual accommodating style.

In our intercourse with these retiring officials we found uniform kindness and fair-dealing.

Happy New Year to the "outs" and the "ins."

A One-Sided Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania says the Record, will assemble under peculiar circumstances. The preponderance of Republican representatives is so great that if half of the members should die or move out of the State that party would still have a comfortable working majority. In this state of affairs the ordinary curb upon unfair, partisan legislation does not exist. The Democratic minority is a mere appendage, without power to help itself or to hinder the enemy. There is, in fact, no restraint upon the majority in the Legislature, except the limitations of the Constitution. The Executive veto would prove no stop.

This is both unprecedented and dangerous. It is not only dangerous to the Commonwealth, but dangerous to the party in control. If when the present Legislature shall have done its work and adjourned the people of Pennsylvania shall be as well off in person and estate as they are now on the day of its assemblage there will be good reason for thanksgiving.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing for less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

TO REGULATE BARBERS.

Provisions of a New Legislative Bill. Barber Shops to be Inspected.

Barbers throughout the state are receiving copies of the bill that is to be introduced in the next legislature. The proposed act is entitled: "To regulate the occupation of barbers, and to provide for the sanitary inspection and regulation of their business by the board of health." The bill authorizes local boards of health to inspect barber shops and to observe the sanitary methods used, particularly with reference to the precaution employed for the prevention and spread of disease. Boards of health may pass rules regulating barber shops, and the penalty for violation is a fine of from $10 to $100.

The proposed law requires barbers within six months after the passage of the act to register with the state board, and new barbers shall pass an examination before the board as to their moral character and whether they are possessed of the necessary skill and knowledge of the sanitary methods. If so, a license, which is to cost the barber $1. is to be issued. Then the applicant is to register his license in the prothonotary's office and with the local boards of health.

Failure to procure a license or to register the same shall subject the offender to a fine of from $50 to $100 or three months' imprisonment.

All fees collected by the state board shall be applied to the payment of the expenses of the board.

NEW GAME LAWS.

We had an extended interview, a few days ago, with Mr. Sober, president of the state game commission, and find him strictly in accord with the REPORTER in its advocacy of stricter laws for the preservation of game. From president Sober we learn that the commission will present to the legislature the following suggestions for enactment:

The amendments proposed by the Commission, to our game laws, are to prohibit the killing for sale of any game in Pennsylvania and also the shipping of game outside the State. The amount of game that has been killed and sent outside the State is enormous. Another change proposed by the commission is the alteration in the time which hunting may be allowed. It has been deemed advisable to make all the seasons come in and go out at the same time, thus saving much complication. The new law makes the season for all kinds of game coincident, beginning on October 15 and ending on December 15. The work of the commission will be approved by all right minded men.

We think the killing of deer for the next three or five years should be prohibited, thereafter only in each even numbered or alternate year.

WANAMAKER DEFEATED.

At the Republican caucus on Tuesday night, at Harrisburg, Penrose defeated Wanamaker for U. S. Senator by 58 majority.

This is a great victory for Quay, who now gets a firmer grip than ever upon the Republican machine in this state. Penrose is simply Quay's tool and this action makes Quay a double senator.

This is fair notice that no decent Republican will get a show and that no business man need apply.

Even in a minority we are proud to say we are a Democrat.

The vote in the caucus stood: Penrose 133, Wanamaker 75, Cameron 1, Robinson 1, Rice 1.

The election for senator takes place in the Legislature, Jan. 19.

A BIG FIGHT ON.

Penrose's nomination for Senator has intensified the Republican fight. Wanamaker and his friends are on the war path. Quay has turned against Hastings for not helping Penrose. Hastings in his message puts a hot shot into Quay on bossism and corrupt use of money to secure offices. Now Quay follows it up by defeating Hastings' man Ames for post master of the senate. Reports from Harrisburg say the fight between the two factions is more bitter than ever and will be kept until Quay's power is broken.

Opened Last Week.

The schools took only one week off this year and resumed work again last week. A vacation of another week will be allowed about Easter.

Rev. Rarick's Appointments.

Sunday, Jan. 10, at Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; at Spring Mills at 2 p. m.; at Tusseyville at 7 p. m.

—When you can buy good qualities at the same prices others ask for shoddy clothing, you will be quick to take advantage of the opportunity. Lewins, Bellefonte, can prove this to you.

EXPOSE ELECTION METHODS.

CONGRESS WILL HEAR OF HANNA'S CAMPAIGN.

A Check Upon Removing Silver Democrats from Office.—Democrats Score at the President's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A great political sensation may follow the delivery of several speeches bearing upon the methods employed in the election of McKinley, in the Senate before the close of this session of Congress. Several Senators, including Jones, of Ark., and Teller, of Colo., have had agents at work ever since the result of the election was announced, investigating and gathering facts to be used in the speeches they intend to make.

No gold Democrat nominated by President Cleveland to hold an office from which a silver man was removed will be confirmed, unless the silver Senators change their minds. This agreement was reached by them after mature deliberation. If the offices are to be held by gold men, they prefer that they shall be gold Republicans selected by McKinley. Although it has not been fully decided there are reasons for the belief that Secretary Francis and some of the other men who were nominated to fill vacancies not created by the removal of silver men will be confirmed by the Senate, but if failure to confirm his nomination would not cause litigation by throwing a cloud upon the legality of his official acts as Secretary of the Interior, it would be by no means certain that the nomination of Secretary Francis would be confirmed.

It will be some time before the gossip about the scarcity of Senators and Representatives at the President's reception is stopped. There were less than a dozen Senators present, and only one of them was a Democrat, and out of about two dozen Representatives not more than half of them were Democrats.

If the original McKinley Republicans can have their way, McKinley's administration will start out just about as harmoniously as did that of the last Ohio President, poor Garfield. The latest edict of these hog politicians is that the friends of ex-President Harrison need not apply for offices under McKinley. With the friends of Tom Reed, Matt Quay, Tom Platt and Ben Harrison black-listed so far as official favors are concerned, the new administration would find itself confronted with as vicious a lot of enemies within its own party as could be gathered together. It is possible, however, that McKinley is wiser than some of his would be advisers, and that he will not put himself up as a target, for all the stones thrown by this quartette and their friends, lest there be a little David among them.

Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has written the following letter to a discouraged correspondent, which speaks for itself: "I don't agree with the gloomy view you take of our efforts. When we polled a million more votes than Cleveland did four years ago, when he was said to have carried the country by a land-slide, we certainly have accomplished a good deal, especially when we remember what the feeling of the party was when the Chicago convention met. Another thing is a matter of decided satisfaction to me and that is that we polled at least two-thirds of all the intelligent votes in this country. The large Republican vote embraced millions of negroes and utterly unlettered foreigners, who have no conception of the genius of our government, no appreciation of the obligations of citizenship, and no idea of economic questions. In this country I believe that intelligence is bound to win, and considering the fact that the overwhelming majority of intelligent men are on our side in this controversy, I see nothing to dishearten the friends of Democracy."

Senator Wolcott, who has gone to Europe to confer with the leading advocates of international bimetallism, stated before his departure that he was not encouraged by anything he knew to believe that his trip would be productive of results, but that he was going to make it because he had been requested by the Bimetallic League to do so, for the purpose of ascertaining in an authoritative way what prospects there are, if any, for international bimetallism. Silver men in Congress while of course, hoping that Senator Wolcott may bring back encouraging reports, do not believe that he will. There is more or less uneasiness among Republicans about his trip. They fear that if he comes back and reports that there is no prospect of obtaining any agreement for international bimetallism, that he and the other silver Senators who supported McKinley may follow Teller and the other silver Republican Senators who supported Bryan out of the party, and that would make the Senate anti-Republican for a long period of years.

Senator Vest, who spent his holiday in Washington, has gone home to remain until the Missouri legislature elects his successor. He is confident that he will be his own successor, and unless all the information received in Washington has been wrong, his confidence has a solid foundation.

Tours to Florida.

No district in America presents, during the winter season, so many varied attractions as the State of Florida. Besides the delightful climate, which to one escaping from the cold and unhealthful changes of the North seems almost ethereal, it is pre-eminently a land of sport and pleasure. Along its eleven hundred miles of salt-water coast and in its twelve hundred fresh-water lakes are fish of almost every conceivable variety, from the migratory tribes common to Northern waters to the tarpon, pompano, and others of a more tropical character. Nowhere in all our broad land can the angler find a greater variety of game or better sport.

Here also the most enthusiastic hunter finds satiety. Deer, turkeys, bears, panthers, and wild cats roam at large through the more sparsely settled regions, while birds of all kinds may be found in abundance throughout the state. The more novel sport of alligator and manatee hunting may also be indulged in by the more adventurous tourist.

With its matchless climate, its orange groves, its rivers and lakes, its boating and bathing, its fishing and hunting, and its extensive forests, Florida presents unrivaled attractions for the valetudinarian, the lover of nature, the sportsman, and the explorer.

To this attractive state the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged four personally conducted tours during the season of 1897, leaving by special train January 26, February 9, and 23, and March 9. The first three tours will admit of a sojourn of two weeks in this delightful land; tickets for the fourth tour will be valid to return until May 31 by regular trains.

Rates for the round trip, $50.00 from New York, $48.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information, apply to ticket agents, special booking offices, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

County Appointments.

The new board of County Commissioners organized last Monday afternoon after being sworn into office. Matthew Riddle was elected president of the board, and Thomas Fisher, secretary. Nelson Robb, agent for the American Express Company at Bellefonte, was elected Commissioners' clerk. W. F. Reeder was appointed attorney for the board at a salary of $400. Cal. Harper and G. W. Rumberger were sworn in as Recorder and Register respectively. Sheriff Cronister has appointed N. B. Spangler his attorney, and Harry Jackson his deputy. Harrison Kline, the custodian of the county funds, has appointed Wm. T. Royer his deputy.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Reuben Harrison and Hattie Williams, Bellefonte.

John M. Rine, Marion twp., and Anna Shilling, Mackeyville.

George Symonds, Benner twp., and Margaret J. Love, Spring twp.

R. W. Gunsallus, Bellefonte, and Mollie Minnimyer, Milesburg.

Frank Gfrerer and Sadie E. Royer, Centre Hall.

Emanuel Shope and Blanche Chandler, Milesburg.

Harry H. Royer and Lulu Stover, Rebersburg.

Samuel J. Wolf, Fiedler, and Carrie Kline, Howard.

Wm. E. Borst, Stormstown, and Emma Davis, Juniata Mines.

Harry Spatts and Susie Frantz, Port Matilda.

Clarie Galbraith, and Mary H. Clark, Eagleville.

J. Wilbur Wagner, Martha, and Leona Harpster, Port Matilda.

Benjamin F. Hoy, Lemont, and Mrs. S. A. Shaffer, Zion.

Where the Blame Rested.

A man living in Indiana telegraphed to his mother-in-law in the southern part of the state the following message eleven times in twenty years: "The Lord has seen fit to leave another baby at our home. Wife is doing well." The last time the message came, the mother-in-law telegraphed back "Don't blame your sins on the Lord. Send my daughter home to get rested or you will have to bury her." —Ex.

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LINDEN HALL.

Items of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

The people here are wishing for colder weather and snow; hope their wish will be granted.

A. E. Zeigler transacted business in Bellefonte Saturday

P. Bradford and wife and children spent Sunday, Dec. 27, with Mrs. Bradford's parents at Colyer.

Mrs. Samuel Gettig, of Aaronsburg, was a pleasant visitor at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Wm. Gettig, on Monday.

Wm. Raymonds entertained some of their friends from Boalsburg on Sunday.

Miss Jennie Weibly, of this place, visited friends near Colyer last week.

Jacob Lee, of Lewisburg, spent part of the holidays with friends in and out of town.

John Grove, of Houserville, was a very pleasant caller in our community on Christmas; Mr. Grove seemed to enjoy his Christmas dinner very much but we think he enjoyed a certain lady's company far better.

Jonathan Tressler and wife and daughter Bertha visited among friends near Potters Mills on New Year day.

Alfred Lee and wife entertained some of their many friends a few days last week.

Benjamin Yearick, of Centre Hall, was visiting friends in our vicinity on Monday.

Mrs. John Stover, of Peru, was the guest of her son Wm. quite recently.

Miss Magdalena Calloway, of Bellefonte, was the guest of her friend Miss Fredrica Hess during vacation and by all appearances they had a delightful time.

Wm. Miller, of Tusseyville, and his brother Harry, of Williamsport, were pleasant callers at the home of Mrs. Gettig and family on Christmas evening; the latter is one of Lycoming county's bright and efficient school teachers.

One evening last week while John Ross, Sr., was attending to some barn chores his feet slipped from under him and he fell, striking his head on a stone, which is proving very painful to him; we hope for him a speedy recovery.

Henry J. Gettig, of Tincup, Colo., was a welcome guest at the home of aunt, Mrs. E. Gettig, during the holidays; Mr. Gettig had many laughable as well as sad incidents to relate of his life and travels in the west.

Frank Tharp and wife and son left Monday morning for Selinsgrove, Snyder county, where they expect to visit among relatives and friends until Saturday when they will again return.

George Musser and sister Alma, of Millheim, spent New Years day at the home of their uncle, Henry Zeigler, and on Saturday they, in company with Misses Lizzie and Katie Zeigler drove to State College; they were through the College buildings and report having a very pleasant and profitable day.

Misses Minnie Gummo and Hannah Bheres, two of Waddles pleasant and agreeable young ladies were the guests or their friends Misses Lizzie and Valerie Gettig over Christmas. We hope these young ladies enjoyed their visit, and will return soon again.

Potters Mills.

The year 1897 is on the move and the people are getting ready to provide a place of shelter; there will be a great deal of changing around in the spring.

Wm. Kesler has moved his sawmill from Granville, where he was operating, to this place; he has no job yet.

John Slack expects to move on a farm near Pleasant Gap in the spring.

J. L. Armstrong will move to Oak Hall in the spring, where he expects to work in the factory.

J. W. Smith did the first work in his new tannery Monday.

Sydney Reish, who spent the holidays in Williamsport, returned on Monday.

Mr. McClenahan, of Rolland, is visiting his uncle at this place.

THE Democratic legislative caucus nominated Chauncy Black for U. S. Senator by acclamation.

Quite a number of bank cashiers have committed suicide lately on account of their swindling operations.

A Cure for Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes London Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

THE NEWS.

Emma Betz, aged forty years, of Philadelphia, was shot and almost instantly killed by Albert Engel, aged twenty-three years. At a distance of ten feet Engel leveled a small bird gun at her, and, with the remark, "Emma, I'm going to shoot you," suited the action to the word. The couple had been in love.

Henry Boese, aged seventy-five years, an artist, was found dead of heart failure in his room at the Park Hotel, New York Twenty years ago he earned considerable fame under the name of Paul Ritter as a master landscape painter, many of his canvasses having sold for high prices, and won many prizes at art exhibitions.

A southbound freight train on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad was derailed near May's Landing, N. J. The box cars and their contents were destroyed. The accident occurred at a sharp curve. No one was injured and travel was but slightly delayed.

Miss Nora Reed, of Musgrove, Pa., was struck by a passenger train and instantly killed near that place. She was walking along the railroad track reading a love letter when the train struck her.

Ex-Congressman Augustus W. Cutler died at his home in Morristown, N. J., from the effects of a surgical operation for appendicitis. Mr. Cutler was born in 1835. Last November he was defeated by Mahlon Pitney for Congress. He was a life-long democrat.

During a drunken quarrel among a crowd of miners at Hinton, W. Va., John Legg was instantly killed, and his brother Richard died a few moments later, both the victims of James Moore's revolver shots. Moore was also shot in the head by Richard Legg while the latter was dying from his own wound. Legg had been shot through the lungs but summoned strength enough to pull his revolver and fire the shot that will probably end Moore's life also.

The Russian Ambassador, M. Nelidoff, has warned the palace and the Porte that if the revenues needed for the service of the public debt are touched European financial control in Turkey will become inevitable.

The Windsor Hotel, four saloons, two clothing stores, three restaurants, one grocery store, two livery stables and two barber shops, composing a large portion of the business section of Pottsdam, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at $109,000, partially covered by insurance.

Fire destroyed the repair shops of the Bushwick division of the Brooklyn Heights Railway Company and a four-story frame building used by Welz & Zerwicks, brewers, as a storage-house in Brooklyn. Total loss $95,000, well covered by insurance. Cause of fire unknown.

Thomas H. Fitzgerald, aged 50 years, a well-known painter and musician, was murdered in Meadow street, New Haven, shortly before 1 o'clock a. m. He started to go to Meriden, where he had been recently at 12.20, and was discovered half an hour afterward lying on the sidewalk dying and covered with blood. There was a stab wound an inch and a-half long in his back between the ribs.

CABLE SPARKS.

A landslip at the village of Santa Anna de Pelago, Italy, demolished 118 houses.

A meeting was held in Dublin to protest against overtaxation in Ireland.

M. Clemenceau, the distinguished French statesman, is seriously ill.

Sir Alexander Milne, a retired admiral of the British navy, is dead.

The destructive movement of the bog land at Castle Island, Ireland, has ceased.

Mr. Gladstone's birthday was celebrated at Hawarden, England. He was born in 1809.

An American named Bass has been arrested at St. Sebastian, Spain, on a charge of forgery.

The Havana papers are savage in tone against the United States, especially as to filibustering.

It is announced in London and Berlin that no communications respecting Cuba have been made to any power.

Twelve men and several children were drowned near Malaga, Spain, by the wrecking of a fishing smack.

A meeting of liberal leaders has been called at Quebec to discuss the political-religious situation which has arisen in Canada.

Julio Sanquilly, the naturalized American citizen, was sentenced at Havana to imprisonment for life for conspiracy against the Spanish government.

A family of ten persons and a number of cattle have been engulfed by the subsiding of a bog of 100 acres near Castle Ireland, in county Kerry, Ireland.

Two of the men charged with assassinating M. Stambouloff, ex-premier of Bulgaria, were convicted at Sofia and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The third was acquitted.

Premier Canovas, says Spain would not accept intervention of the United States in Cuba nor introduce reforms in that island so long as the rebellion is not confined to the Eastern provinces.

Princess de Caraman-Chimay, formerly Miss Clara Ward, of Detroit, Mich., who eloped from Paris last summer with a Hungarian gypsy musician named Jancsi Rigo, says she left her husband because of his neglect.

United States Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee and family and Congressman-elect Robbins and wife paid a visit to the palace in Havana and were cordially received by the Marquis of Ahumada, acting captain-general.

At a meeting in Limerick to protest against overtaxation in Ireland Bishop O'Dwyer recalled the words of Lord Castledown, who suggested that the people of Cork imitate the spirit of the people of Boston in 1773, when they threw a cargo of tea into the harbor as a protest against unjust taxation.

Charles G. Ross, surviving partner of Charles G. Ross & Co., drygoods commission merchant, of New York, has assigned to John C. Hayes, without preferences. The amount involved is reported to be about $50,000.

Queen Victoria was crowned in Westminster Abbey; she was married at the Chapel Royal, in St. James' Palace.

PRESIDENT'S DUTY.

Mr. Olney Sustained by State Department Experts.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

Mr. Adams Asserted This in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet and Maintained that the President Should Not Make Either House a Party to an Act Which It Was His Exclusive Right and Duty to Perform.

The international law experts of the State Department have recently been investigating the issue raised by Secretary Olney relative to the exclusive power of the President to recognize a foreign government, and have all concluded that precedent and facts sustain the Secretary. In the department are some of the best-informed men in the country on the question raised by Mr. Olney, and these all agree that he was right in declaring that the President, and not Congress, was privileged to recognize the independence of Cuba. The opinion of these experts is set forth in the following statement:

"The President and the Senate in its executive capacity have the exclusive management of our foreign affairs. Resolutions of the legislative body, whether they be independent resolutions, concurrent or joint, meant to change or to hasten the course of the Executive as respects the recognition of a government, are usually mere attempts to censure the President by creating the impression that he needs to be urged to perform his constitutional functions, and at best are mere pretenses at conferring a discretion already possessed.

Mr. Clay's Contention.

"When Mr. Clay began goading the Executive in 1818 into a recognition of the South American States he very plausibly justified the interference of Congress by stating that the power of declaring war—everywhere else lodged in the executive—was with us deposited with the legislature, and that if there were a risk that the acknowledgment of a new State might lead to war, it was well that the step should not be taken without a previous knowledge of the will of the war-making power.

"It is true that by an anomaly of our system the power of declaring war has been conferred upon the legislative branch, and it is also true that several times in our history Congress has been compelled, when an executive act was to be performed involving peace or war, to confer power upon the President by a law passed in secret—secrecy being contrary as John Quincy Adams observed, to one of the first principles of legislation. To thrust advice upon him, to precede his movements in a noisy and public manner, to disturb plans, perhaps well digested, which would, it may be, have succeeded to the satisfaction of all concerned but for the interference of the legislative branch must be considered an unwise and unwarrantable method of procedure, even when strictly within the power of the legislative body.

Act of Executive Authority.

"But the recognition of a new government is by our constitution an act of the executive authority. Mr. Adams asserted this in Mr. Monroe's cabinet when the President and several members thought 'it would be quite convenient to have them (the Senate and House) pledged beforehand' to share in the responsibility of recognizing the independence of Buenos Ayres. After citing precedents in Washington's and Madison's administration Mr. Adams expressed the opinion that 'the executive in this instance ought carefully to preserve entire the authority given him by the constitution and not weaken it by setting the precedent of making either House of Congress a party to an act which it was his exclusive right and duty to perform.

"Clay and his followers wished Monroe to act in reference to the Spanish American provinces as Washington had acted toward the French republic. The language of Mr. Smith, a representative from Maryland, in the debate of March, 1818, may be used with great propriety to-day. He said: 'Did Congress on that occasion direct the conduct of General Washington? Did that Congress tell him that he did not understand what he ought to do and that they would instruct him? No sir; they left him to exercise the powers vested in him by the constitution.'

DYNAMITE ON THE STOVE.

Two Women Killed Through the Carelessness of a Quarry Owner.

Two women were killed by an explosion of dynamite in the house of Elias Becker, ex-Sheriff of Berks county, at Tuckerton, Pa. They were his wife, aged fifty-four years, and her step-daughter, Mrs. William Seidel, aged thirty. Both were terribly mangled. Mrs. Becker met instant death, and the younger woman died within twenty minutes. The house caught fire and was destroyed with all its contents.

Becker is a quarry owner, and had several sticks of dynamite, which were to be used for blasting purposes. He placed them in the kitchen stove to thaw out, and then left the house. A few minutes later the explosion occurred, and he rushed back to his home. The coroner will hold an inquest.

ROBBERS LOOT AN IOWA BANK.

They Blew Open the Safe and Carried Off $5,000 or More in Cash.

At Sully, Iowa, a small town near Newton, Iowa, robbers looted the State bank. The bank was incorporated in 1891 with $5,000 capital. The deposits were about $17,000. A. Smith is President, and L. A. Sherman cashier. Details of the robbery are hard to obtain, because the town has no telegraphic connections. It is reported the robbers entered the bank, blew open the safe, and carried away an amount of cash estimated at $5,000 or more.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Milton Keltra, who shot himself at Summit Hill, died at the Bethlehem Hospital. Keltra was infatuated with a Philadelphia girl, who afterward refused to marry him. This fact preyed upon his mind and led to his committing the rash act which ended his career.

Edward Williams, aged 19 years, a Sharpsburg mill worker, signed an agreement to pay his mother $10 a month until he becomes of age. Young Williams was secretly married last week. When his mother heard of it she insisted that her son sign the agreement in order that she might be certain of support.

While Mrs. Rosa Gantz, No. 41 Ash street, Reading, was fixing the kitchen fire there was a sudden explosion which blew off a thumb and index finger and badly cut the third finger of the right hand. Her left eye was so badly wounded that the sight will be destroyed.

It appears that while Willie, the 9-year-old son, was carrying his father's dinner he picked up a dynamite cartridge. He did not know what it was, and when he came home dropped it into the coal bucket. Earl, a-year-old son, was struck above the right eye by flying debris, but not hurt very badly.

Michael Barry, of Kingston, was buried under falling rock in the tunnel driven into Plymouth Mountain by the Larksville Coal Company. James Keating, John Curtis and Joseph Clinton were with Barry at the time of the accident, timbering, when the roof caved in and all, but Barry succeeded in getting from under the fallen debris.

It was 6 o'clock when the fall occurred and after 9 when all the debris was moved. Barry was completely covered but fortunately two rocks of considerable size fell, one on each side of him, and kept the mass of earth from crushing life out. Picks and shovels were used to uncover the unfortunate man, and he was obliged to call upon the rescuing party to be careful in using their picks.

Miss Mary Winters, a spinster, of Orangeville, O., who claimed she saw the Lord in a vision, and was commanded by him to fast, died at her home in Pittsburg, from starvation. She had taken no nourishment for five weeks, and the efforts of the physicians to force her to take food were unsuccessful. For the last two weeks she has been in a deep sleep from which it was impossible to awaken her. She regained consciousness a short time before her death, but not sufficiently to converse with friends who were at her bedside.

Mrs. Barbara Hartman, an aged woman living alone at Penn Station, six miles west of Greensburg, was attacked by masked men at her home, and beaten terribly in an attempt to make her tell where she kept her money. The robbers secured a small amount of money. The old lady may not recover. The robbers escaped.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The annual convention of the Ohio miners' organization was opened in Columbus.

The Anhor Grain Company, operating on the West Superior Board of Trade, made an assignment.

D. V. Iseman, one of the leading clothiers of Newport News, Va., assigned. Liabilities $15,000; assets about the same.

The factory of the Nelsonville (O.) Sewer-Pipe Company was destroyed by fire, throwing 150 men out of employment for the winter. Loss, fully $100,000, partly covered by insurance.

Everett's Hotel, Vessey and Barclay streets New York, one of the oldest and best-known establishments of its kind in that city, was closed. Its proprietor, Samuel H. Everett, has been in financial difficulties for some time.

A Mascoutah, Ill., despatch says that the coal miners' strike in St. Clair and Madison counties have been declared off. An effort will be made to have the men's wages increased, and if unsuccessful another strike will be started later.

The shoe manufacturing firm of Baker & Creighton, Lynn, Mass., has decided to enforce a cut of about 8 per cent. in the wages of its employes. The Cutters' Union will act in this matter at once, but it is not expected a strike will result.

Announcement is made that Alexander Smith & Sons, carpet mills, at Yonkers, N. Y., will resume work soon after the close of the year. They have been shutdown for two months. Only a few looms will be started at first, but gradually all will be at work.

George T. Murdock has been appointed receiver for Witherbee, Sherman & Co., Plattsburg, N. Y., upon application of interested parties, members of the firm who desire a partition and sale of the property. The firm is in no financial difficulty and has no indebtedness. The partnership expired by limitation.

In Austin, Tex., G. A. Bahn, leading jeweler, made an assignment, naming preferred creditors to the amount of $30,000, of which $5,000 is due Eastern creditors and the balance is distributed there, three national banks being caught for some $10,000. The Eastern creditors are secured by real estate to the full amount.

A COUNTY INSOLVENT.

Commissioners Direct a Suspension of Interest Payments.

The commissioners of Lane county, Kan., have formally declared the county insolvent and issued instructions to the treasurer to refrain from further payment of interest on the county's bonded indebtedness.

The funded debt of the county is $125,000. The bonds are held by about forty different corporations and individuals in New York and New England and have been quoted almost at par.

Edward Helmie, chairman of the county board, states the county could not raise money enough by taxation to meet its obligations. He says the settlers in Lane are not repudiators and pay their taxes promptly, but that such is not the case with non-resident land owners.

About $109,000 of the county's indebtedness is represented by bonds issued to aid in the construction of the Great Bend branch of the Santa Fe Railroad.

TWENTY LOST.

Passenger Train's Awful Plunge From a Bridge.

FELL OVER A HUNDRED FEET

Villains Removed A Rail, Causing the Coaches to Leave the Tracks and Fall Into a Shallow River Far Below.

A special from Birmingham, Ala., says:—Fiends in human form wrecked the Birmingham Mineral passenger train No. 40 at Cahaba River bridge, 27 miles from here, at 7.50 o'clock Sunday morning and 20 lives were lost.

That number of bodies have been recovered from the wreck, and further search may swell the list of dead.

The wreck is regarded as almost certainly accomplished by the removal of a rail on the middle span of the trestle. This derailed the train, which caused it to fall down the two spans and precipitated it into the river, 110 feet below.

The wreck was the worst that has ever occurred in the state, and the survivors are so few, and are so badly hurt, that they are unable to give any detailed description of how it all happened.

Were Mostly Miners.

It is not known and may never be ascertained just how many passengers were on the train. Most of them were miners and residents of mining towns in this district who had round trip holiday tickets, and were returning to their homes along the line of the Birmingham Mineral Railroad.

Conductor A. P. Connell, who probably knew better than anybody else as to how many passengers were abroad, is dead. It is thought, however, that there were not exceeding 25 or 30. But one passenger purchased a ticket at Birmingham.

Was a Local Passenger.

The ill-fated train was a local passenger, which left here at 6.30 A. M., and was scheduled to make a circuit of the Birmingham Mineral, which is a branch line of the Louisville and Nashville, reaching all the important mining towns in the district. The train, consisting of an engine, a baggage-car and two coaches, left here at 6.30 A. M., and went to Taccos, on the main line of the Louisville and Nashville. There it switched off to the Birmingham Mineral track, and went to Gurnee, from Gurnee to Blocton.

The Mineral trains operate over the Southern Railway's Brierfield, Blocton and Birmingham Branch, under a contract arrangement. Six miles south of Gurnee is the Cahaba river, a shallow mountain stream, which has a depth at this time of only about three or four feet.

This river is spanned by an iron bridge with wooden trestles on each sides. Its entire length is 800 feet, and the length of the main span where the wreck occurred is 110 feet. The bridge was built only four years ago, and was regarded as a very strong structure. The main span and the span just beyond it, both made of iron, gave way and precipitated the entire train into the river.

Only Nine Escaped.

The engine landed on its side almost at right angles with the track. The cars piled upon each other through the main span. The entire wreck took fire soon afterward, and was rapidly burned to the water's edge, nine persons alone escaping alive from all who went down, and several of them will probably die.

The first news of the wreck was brought to Hargrove, a telegraph station four miles from the Cahaba River, by a farmer, who said that while passing near the place he heard a crash. Going nearer he saw the two spans of the bridge broken out.

He then discovered the burning wreckage in the shallow water below. He could hear the groans of the wounded and dying, but without waiting to see further he rode his horse rapidly to Hargrove, where the operator telegraphed to Birmingham and Blocton for relief.

Meanwhile a few people gathered at the scene to render what aid they could, but it was too late to do much. Nine people had gotten out and the others had been burned up in the wreckage.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Forest fires have destroyed 42,000 acres of timber in New York State in the past three years.

It takes thirty-seven specially constructed and equipped steamers to keep the submarine telegraph cables of the world in repair.

It is estimated that over 10 per cent. of the potato crop of Southwestern Michigan was left in the ground by reason of the low price in the fall.

Throughout Western Florida the outlook for immigration this Winter exceeds anything of the kind known before in the history of that section.

All the previous fire records of Atlanta for one year have been broken this year. So far this year the Fire Department has made 373 runs against 353 runs last year.

Instead of his usual Sunday evening sermons a clergyman of Chapman, Kan., is reading to his congregation a continued story, called "Jake the Merchant," which he wrote himself.

A White Pigeon, Mich., resident has a family which is something remarkable in the way of weight. There are six of them, the father and mother, a daughter and three sons, and their average weight is 202 pounds.

The State of Maine furnished one-eleventh of the Governors chosen last Fall in the different States of the Union. They are Llewllyn Powers in Maine, Hazen B. Pingree in Michigan, Frank S. Black in New York, and John R. Rogers in Washington.

At Trient in the Tyrol, a few weeks ago, the Italian residents unveiled a monument to Dante, who is supposed to have lived for some years in Trient after his banishment from Florence. One hundred and twenty wreaths were laid on the steps of the monument.

FLOATING FACTS.

The longest electric railway in the world is in Jasper County, Mo.

Apple growers in Missouri now weigh their fruit instead of measuring it.

Last year 48,971 carloads of fruit, nuts wines and vegetables were exported from California.

Motor omnibuses for the streets of Paris will be built to accommodate thirty persons.

The Electric Cab Company of London will within a few weeks, put 250 horseless cabs on the streets for hire.

Coral found be ow forty fathoms indicate either that the bottom has gone down or it has fallen from the forty-fathom depth.

The sailboat for the pilot's use is going out of date, and the steamboat is taking its place. One is in successful operation in New York waters.

The mints of the United States coined 1,914,000 silver dollars during the month of November. There were also coined 4,053,000 one cent pieces.

The largest gold coin in existence is said to be the gold ingot, or "loof" of Annam, a flat, round piece, worth about $325, the value being written on it in India ink.

In all, it has been estimated that over two million acres are devoted to the maintenance of deer in Scotland, and that about five thousand stags are annually killed.

The amount contributed for foreign missions during 1895 by all sections of Christians in the British Isles, according to Canon Scott Robertson's twenty-fifth annual summary, was $1,387,665.

An estimate has been made from published statistics showing that of $5,000,000 spent in twenty of the leading libraries in this country a little over $170,000 was devoted to books, while other expenses consumed $385,000.

Of 274,940 Hungarian Gypsies enumerated in the last census, 243,432 are described as sedentary, 2,405 as semi-sedentary, and only 8,933 as nomadic, while 2,164 are soldiers or in jail. All profess some form of Christianity.

There is an old gentleman in Harrison County, Ga., who is 80 years of age and has never ridden on a railroad train or taken a meal at any kind of a public house. His son died in an adjoining town last week and he refused to attend his funeral because he would have had to ride on the cars.

Paris has found it necessary to put a check to the haphazard decoration of her public places. The prefect of the Seine has appointed a technical commitee of artists, architects and other competent judges, to which all plans affecting the outward appearance of the city must be submitted.

BY A DISPLACED RAIL

A Train on the Seaboard Air Line Sent Into a Ditch.

A frightful wreck occurred on the Raleigh and Augusta division of the Seaboard Air Line, one and a half miles west of Raleigh, at 12.30 o'clock Thursday morning. A displaced rail, which had without question, been removed but a few minutes before by professional train wreckers, precipitated freight train No. 22 into a deep cut, totally wrecking ten loaded cars and locomotive, killing the fireman, Alexander Overby, and seriously wounding the engineer, John Robertson.

Seven cars and the caboose remained on the track, thus saving from serious harm, the balance of the train crew, Capt. Yearby, the conductor; B. J. Ardell, flagman, and Carter and Bryan, trainmen.

The evident intention of the wreckers was to catch the Seaboard Air Line Atlanta special, which was due at about that time, but this train being one hour and twenty minutes late, the express freight was running under orders on the Atlanta special's time.

Had this train been on time the loss of life would have been horrible to contemplate, as the point selected by the wreckers was adapted to that end, and the careful plans they had laid would have resulted in a complete wreck of a passenger train. The wreckers left a crowbar and other tools, with which they drew the spikes and displaced the rail.

Bloodhounds are now on the trail of the wreckers.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Major McKinley will be the third Methodist President.

W. H. Mallock, the writer, is to edit a new London weekly, to be modeled after the "Spectator" and to be sold one-half cheaper.

A second edition of Sir Walter Besant's "The City of Refuge" is already made necessary, although the book was published only shortly after election.

William A. Wilde, of Boston, has presented to the Acton Memorial Library marble busts of Washington and Lincoln, the work of the sculptor, T. Ball, now in Italy.

It is usually dawn before the Sultan goes to bed and at 8 o'clock he is stirring again. He has no confidence in those around him, and his life appears to be worth hardly a day's purchase.

The Marquis de Montcalm, the last male representative of the family of Quebec, died recently at Montpellier. He transmitted the name and title by legal process to an adopted son.

The Duke of York is the only member of the British royal family who can dance a sailor's hornpipe. He is said to take considerable pride in the accomplishment, which he learned while a cadet in the navy.

Sardou's hobby is building houses. In this way he delights in spending his wealth. On the outskirts of Nice he spent $250,000 on a great stone foundation for a palace, but was prevented from completing it because it would interfere with the view from a fort.

Mme. Nordica possesses several tiaras, but the last one, which was recently presented to her, contains 223 diamonds, which range in size from one and a half to one-eighth of a karat. There are about a dozen of the larger stones, and the total weight of the diamonds in the tiara is about 203 karats. Its costs is in the neighborhood of $5,000.

M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador to Turkey, has notified the Sultan that the agreement of the powers upon the question of the enforcement of reforms in Turkey is perfect and that they demand that there shall be no delay in giving assent to the proposed reforms.

HOW KEROSENE IS REFINED.

Something About a Remarkable American Industry.

How many housekeepers, asks the Chicago Tribune, as they fill their lamps with kerosene oil or their summer stoves with gasoline, have any idea how these oils are made? And yet a few miles from Chicago, at Whiting, Ind., is the largest oil refinery in the world.

Naphtha, benzine, gasoline or kerosene, the last often called coal or illuminating oil, belong to the same family. The three first named being lighter oils, do not require nearly so much handling to bring them to perfection as the kerosene. This, of course, is easy to believe, but when it is said that from the same crude oil, after all the lighter oils have been distilled out, wax is made so closely resembling the product of the bee as to deceive even an expert, and that it is used in chewing gum factories, candle factories, laundries and even the candy factories, one is often met with a polite look of doubt or an incredulous shrug of the shoulders. Yet it is so. It is possible to get yet further, and say that hundreds of homes in Whiting and in Chicago will be made comfortable this winter by the refuse that adheres to the bottom and sides of the "stills" after even the wax has been pressed out. This refuse makes a good coke, is easily lighted, and is warmer, cleaner and cheaper than coal. Hundreds of tons are removed from the stills daily before they are "charged" again, and hundreds of those who use this fuel do not know that it was once crude oil, dug in the Ohio fields, and piped on to Whiting. The carbon used in electric lights is also made from this coke. Nothing is wasted.

As the most common the kerosene oil is perhaps the most interesting of the products. After leaving the crude stills it appears again in "sweetening stills," or in the "compound cylinders," which perform the same work as the sweetening stills, but in a newer invention, and is patented by an outsider, who allows only forty in each refinery. The "sweeteners" form an important factor in the refining of Ohio oil. Owing to the "compound" before mentioned, and the continous friction of the immense wire brushes, which keep the oil in a mad whirl, it loses much of its bad odor. It is again vapored off, cooled in the condenser boxes and passed off into the "steam stills" for the next process.

In the steam stills it is treated just the same as in the two previous processes, with the addition of a washing by steam from perforated pipes passing through it. It is "vapored" off as before, and now one would suppose that it was ready for use. Not quite. The kerosene oil now passes into the agitator for the final process. The agitator is a funnel-shaped tank in which the oil is treated with acid and beaten and blown about by a machine called a blower and, washed by torrents of water until it roars like the lake in a storm. Every particle of foreign matter is thus expelled. It is then pumped off into the storage tanks for shipping.

Military Signal Torch.

A new torch for military signaling consists of an asbestos ball in a wire cage, at the end of a long staff. Just below the asbestos ball is a copper drip cup. The ball is dipped into a bucket of kerosene oil, and is set on fire at a little bonfire, which is kept burning during the operation. As fast as the oil burns out, the torch is dipped in the oil, so that the signalling can go on as long as the kerosene lasts. The torch is extinguished with a copper snuffer. The old form of torch was a large copper cylinder, with an ordinary wick at the end of a staff. The cylinder containing the oil could be used for only a few minutes at a time, because it became heated and caused the oil to explode. The new torch gives out a much larger flame, which can be seen with the naked eye for seven miles, and through a field glass for twelve miles on clear nights, and at a good distance in rain or mist.

A Brave Mother.

As showing the force of maternal love among the lower animals, there are few more pathetic incidents than the following which comes from Australia:

The owner of a country station was sitting one evening on the balcony outside of his house, when he was surprised to notice a kangaroo lingering about, alternately approaching and retiring from the house, as though half in doubt and fear what to do. At length she approached the water-pails, and taking a young one from her pouch, held it to the water to drink.

While her babe was satisfying its thirst the mother was quivering all over with excitement, for she was only a few feet from the balcony, on which one of her great foes was sitting watching her. The little one having finished drinking, it was replaced in the pouch, and the old kangaroo started off at a rapid pace.

When the natural timidity of the kangaroo is taken into account, it will be recognized what astonishing bravery this affectionate mother betrayed. It is a pleasing ending to the story that the eye witness was so affected by the scene that from that time forward he could never shoot a kangaroo.—Our Dumb Animals.

The Canadian Government is considering the advisability of deepening the St. Lawrence and the canals from Montreal to Lake Erie to twenty-one feet. Grain then may be sent by steamer from Duluth to Montreal and thence to Europe at a great saving of time and money.

LIFE, DEATH, HEREAFTER.

A single strain upon the harp of time,
Awakened by the gentle touch of love;
A lingering echo dying on the air;
And then—a sound of melody above.
—LILLIAN BARKER in Peterson.

TOMMY BROWN'S BEST GIRL.

Tommy Brown was not to be envied. For a young fellow with his gifts in the way of conversation and good looks, to be stuck away in a place like Sutton's Corners, was, to say the least of it, hard luck. Sutton's Corners was a way station on the J.K. & Q. branch, not even on the main line itself. There were only two passenger trains a day each way, and now and then a long, straggling freight. Sutton's Corners consisted mostly of a big frame depot painted a dirty red, with a number of more or less dilapidated frame buildings inhabited chiefly by railway men, and those who worked in the neighboring saw mill. The only two-storied building in the place had once been painted white, but it sadly needed another coat; there still could be read on its sides the words, in faded black letters, "Compton House," and this indicated that the place had been intended for a hotel, but the hotel business in Sutton's Corners did not pay, and now the building was occupied by the station master, to whom Tommy paid four dollars a week for board and lodging. A young man without money or influence has to work his way up in this world, and Tommy had been glad to get the job of telegrapher at Sutton's Corners when the place was offered to him. He had been there three months, and was just beginning to realize, in its deadly truth, what a God-forsaken hole Sutton's Corners was. If he had been on the main line there was a chance that some news might have come over the wire, but being a branch that led to nowhere in particular, nothing came along the telegraph line but train orders, and such like uninteresting matter. There was not a soul in Sutton's Corners that Tommy cared to speak to, and as he was a young man of reasonably good habits, not drinking or chewing tobacco, he didn't know what on earth to do with himself after 4 o'clock. He had to stick to his office until 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the so-called eastward express went by, which was the last train that day. After it cleared the station there was nothing more for Tommy to do except now and again, when he had an order from headquarters that a special of some kind would happen along, but if that message from headquarters did to come before 4 o'clock Tommy was free to do what he pleased with himself for the rest of the day.

Tommy was an expert telegrapher, knowing his business down to the ground, or, as he himself said, down to the ground wire. Most of the operators on the branch were not as expert as they might be, and Tommy sometimes amused himself when there were unimportant messages to go by sending them on so fast that the other operators had to break in upon him and beg him to go slow. The only operator who could take a message as fast as he sent it was the fellow at Hobbsville, twenty miles further on from Sutton's Corners and the next station to it, for stations were not close together on the branch. Tommy at once made up his mind that the young man at Hobbsville knew something, because he was so expert at the key; thus the two struck up an acquaintance which Tommy declared kept him from going melancholy mad.

It must not be supposed that the acquaintance of telegraphers is the same as that of ordinary people. Tommy had never seen his friend at Hobbsville, because each of them had to stick to business until the last train had gone, and after that there was no way of going up or down the line, for there was not even a hand car at either of the two stations. However, they became very firm friends through chatting along the wire.

The other fellow did not know Tommy as Tommy Brown, but as S. N., which was the signal for Sutton's Corners, whereas Tommy always called his friend H. B., the signal for Hobbsville. Tommy, over the wire, told H. B. all his good stories, and H. B., who had a packet of his own, returned the favor, and, as I have said, the two became the best of friends through the twenty miles of telegraph wire that stretched between them.

One day when Tommy was cussing over the wire about the dullness of his situation he sudenly asked H. B. a question.

"Say, H. B.," he clicked out, "are there any girls over at Hobbsville?"

"Nary a girl," responded H. B. disconsolately, and it seemed as if the very instrument rattled in sympathy. "How are you off for girls at Sutton's Corners?"

"Why," said Tommy, "I'm in the same box as you are. There isn't a soul to speak to in the place, but old women."

"I must confess," said H. B., "that is one of the drawbacks of this place. I would give anything to have a girl to speak to, but there isn't any. I suppose, though, that you have a girl waiting for you down East."

"No," said Tommy, "to tell the truth, I haven't. If I had, and she wrote me a stack of letters, it wouldn't be so lonely here."

"I don't know about that," said H. B., philosophically. "I haven't a girl myself, but it seems to me if I had, I should pine right away here for lack of seeing her. But if you are really dying of loneliness and lack of ladies' society, I can give you a letter of introduction to a very nice girl, if you want to make her acquaintance."

"In heaven's name, where?" rattled Tommy on the machine. "I thought you said there weren't any girls there."

"Well, she doesn't live here," answered H. B., "but about ten miles away. She's the schoolma'am at Hobbs' Centre, which is four or five miles back from the line, but she lives at Hobbs' farm and rides back and forth from the school to the farm on her bicycle."

"Oh, I say," telegraphed Tommy with reckless haste, which seemed to make the very machine chuckle with laughter, "I brought my bicycle with me, although I haven't used it much. I wonder how far that farm is from here?"

"It can't be more than ten or eleven miles; it's right between the two places. I don't know how the dirt road runs between Sutton's Corners and here, but I guess it goes pretty straight, almost as straight as the railway line."

"But I say, old fellow," hammered out Tommy, "you don't go to see her yourself, do you?"

There was a pause in the telegraphing, then the instrument clicked out:

"I used to, but it is N. G."

"Ah!" replied Tommy. "Are you hit, then, in that quarter?"

"She said she wasn't a marrying girl," replied H. B., and that was as much as Tommy could learn of the romance that had been nipped in the bud.

"Look here, old fellow," said Tommy, "I don't want to interfere, you know, in the least with a friend. I may tell you, between ourselves, that I cut rather a dash with the girls, and if she's not on the marry, then that will suit me down to the ground; but, all the same, H. B., I'm not going to cut in there, if it's trenching on your ground."

"Oh, that's all right," said H. B., generously. "It never was my ground, and is less so now than at first."

"I wouldn't mind saying a good word for you, H. B., if the girl and I get acquainted, and I thought it would cut any ice."

"It is very good of you to say so, S. N., but it wouldn't do any good, so you need have no compunctions of conscience as far as I am concerned. If you like, I will send you down a letter of introduction on the four o'clock."

"I wish you would. By the way, what is her name?"

"Her name is Clara Seaford."

"Is she pretty?"

"I think so, of course, though that is a matter of opinion, and you will be able to tell me what you think when you have seen her."

When the 4 o'clock train came in it brought Tommy Brown a letter of introduction to Miss Clara Seaford signed by H. B. Tommy thought the letter just a trifle too jaunty for the purpose intended. It said:

"Dear Miss Seaford:

"This letter will be presented to you by my friend S. N., who is so unfortunate as to hold the position of telegraph operator at that last spot on earth, Sutton's Corners. He also rides a bicycle, and if your machines are of the same make I doubt not but you will become great friends. Yours very truly,

"H. B."

Nevertheless Tommy donned his most enticeing bicycle suit, put the letter in his inside pocket, and about half past 4 o'clock started down the dirt road for Hobbs' farm.

Hobbs' farm was rather a pretty place in spite of its name. A lovely garden surrounded the farm house, with nice shady woods behind it. Tommy thought to himself, "What a charming place for a stroll with a pretty girl."

A somewhat faded elderly woman answered Tommy's knock at the farm house door. When Tommy asked if Miss Seaford lived there he was answered in the affirmative, with a request to step into the parlor. A few minutes later there came into him a girl who was so startling pretty and fresh looking a d young that Tommy was somewhat taken aback by the vision, and did not make at all good his assertion that he was rather a dasher where ladies were concerned. He forgot all about his letter of introduction, and stammered out:

"A friend of mine, who is telegrapher at Hobbsville, I—I—really don't know his name, I always call him H. B." And then Tommy thought of the letter; as he handed it to her he saw the girl blush, and at once he realized it had awakened memories that doubtless were somewhat tender, but the girl answered frankly, with a laugh:

"I always call him H. B., too," and with that Tommy laughed also, and they were immediately, as it were, on terms of friendship.

"He knows me as S. N.," said Tommy confidentially. "That's the way with us telegraphers; we care very little about real names, because we are so accustomed to calling each other up by the signal that stands for the station. We talk to each other over the wires, you know, in intervals of business."

"That must be very interesting," said Miss Seaford. "Is it difficult to learn telegraphing?"

"Oh, not very difficult," replied Tommy. "That is, it is not very difficult to learn to telegraph, but it is difficult to learn to be an expert. It is easy enough to attain a certain state of proficiency, but after that each step becomes harder and harder to take. It's something like shorthand; any fool can do a hundred words a minute, but it isn't everybody who can reach the two hundredth point."

"I suppose," said Miss Seaford, "that it's pretty much the same with everything; those who can do a thing passably well are many, but the experts are very few."

In a very short time all Tommy's embarrassment left him, and he found himself deeply grateful to H. B. for securing him an introduction to so charming a girl. After supper they took a spin together on their wheels as far as the school house, which she exhibited to him with a certain air of possession that seemed delightful to Tommy. After escorting her back to the farm they stood and chatted together for a while at the gate.

"I see," she said, "that you ride an Eagle."

"Yes," said Tommy, with a sigh, looking at his machine, "but as soon as I get back to the Corners I am going to paint the word out and substitute the word 'Dove' for it."

Miss Seaford laughed merrily, and so it need hardly be stated that the machine she rode was the Dove.

"Well," said H. B. over the wire next day, "did you see her?"

"You bet I did," answered Tommy. "And I say, H. B., she is the most stunning girl I ever met in my life; pretty as a picture, too. I used to think school mistresses were rather sticks, but there's nothing of the conventional schoolma'am about her at all. By the way, H. B., do you know anything about books and authors and that sort of thing?"

"Not a bit; I'm not a reading man," answered H. B. "Why do you ask?"

"I'm amazed at you," replied Tommy; "that's why you couldn't get along with that girl. I believe she has read every mortal thing that ever was printed. I felt like a fool when she was talking, she was so well posted on books. Say, who's the greatest novelist in this country; do you know?"

"I haven't the slightest idea," replied H. B., "but I can tell you the presidents of all the railways in the country."

"Hang the presidents of all the railways; I'm interested in books now, I tell you, and I'm going to post up. You don't know any fellow along the line that has a lot of books, do you?"

"No, I don't. But why don't you ask Miss Seaford to lend you some books? Although she may not have much of the schoolma'am about her, I'll bet she would enjoy teaching a fellow. I wish I had thought of asking her."

"H. B., you're a brick. I'll do it tomorrow. That'll give me an excuse for riding over there so soon. I'll tell her how blamed ignorant I am, and ask her to take pity on me; that always fetches the girls, anyhow, and, you see, when I borrow a book I can always go and take it back; it will give me a reasonably good excuse for going there pretty often."

"Well, you are getting along," said H. B.

"You bet,' was the laconic answer clicked out on H. B.'s telegraph instrument.

And so Tommy's visits to Hobbs' farm became many and frequent. They took bicycle rides together, and they strolled in the woods together. She took his reading in charge and told him the books he should shun, and the books he should treasure. She lent him volume after volume, and Tommy, with great deftness, found out the books she did not have and wished to get, and he sent surreptitiously to the city for them. It delighted him to see her eyes light with pleasure when he took from his pocket some new book that had just arrived. Tommy was young, and had all the conceit that had formerly filled his animated being with regard to woman had now left him, and he felt humble and small and mean when in Miss Seaford's presence. All of which is good for a man at a certain period of his career. Another change had come over him which somewhat interfered with his friendship for the genial H. B.

When the telegrapher at Hobbsville sent somewhat jocular and bantering messages over the wire regarding the young lady, Tommy waxed indignant, and said he wasn't going to have her made the subject of telegraphic gossip.

"Is it so serious as all that?" asked H. B.

"It is as serious as it can be," telegraphed Tommy.

"Beware, beware, she's fooling thee," came over the wire.

Then Tommy sent back fearful electrical words, which ought to have made sparks fly from the machine, and doubtless did, asking the operator at Hobbsville to mind his own business, whereat the operator rattled his machine to represent, he said, fiendish laughter.

One day Tommy telegraphed H. B., saying he was going away shortly after lunch, and asked his friend to answer any messages that were sent to Sutton's Corners.

"You can't leave the office," answered H. B.

"I am going to," said Tommy. "I won't stand this suspense any longer. I am going right to the school house and propose to her, even if there are two hundred and fifty children present."

"I wouldn't do anything so extremely foolish," answered H. B. "Why, you'll make the girl so ashamed that she'll never speak to you again."

"I am not going to do anything foolish," replied Tommy. "I am going to leave here and reach the school about 4 o'clock, when it is dismissed; then I shall cycle home with her, and I'll bet you before I reach the farm house I'll know what my fate is."

"I'd wait till 4 o'clock," answered H. B. "I don't think you ought to leave your telegraph desk. There may come some message for you that I can't answer. Supposing you were told to hold a train at Sutton's Corners, what could I do if there were no one to take the message there?"

"There won't be any train," answered Tommy. "There hasn't been one for a month, and an extra is not likely to come in to-day of all days in the year. I'm going to chance it. You look after the wire for me, and I'll do as much for you some day when you're interested in a girl."

"I would not leave my post of duty," replied H. B., "for all the girls that live, and I strongly advise you to stay where you are."

"Bah!" rejoined Tommy, trying to throw contempt into the working of the machine. "You have never been in love, and don't know anything about it. The whole branch line may go to thunder as far as I am concerned, but I'm going to Hobbsville Center school house, and I'm going to be there by 4 o'clock."

Tommy was as good as his word. He arrived at the school house just as school was being dismissed, and he waited till the children left before going in. The youngsters looked rather curiously at the machine, leaning against the fence, but Tommy paid little attention, and with beating heart opened the school house door. Standing at a desk, looking over some exercises, was an elderly spinster with curls hanging against her cheeks. She looked up in surprise to see a young man entering without rapping.

"I—I—beg your pardon," stammered Tommy, "I expected to find Miss Seaford here."

Miss Seaford?" inquired the lady meditatively. "I know no one of that name."

"She teaches this school, does she not?" inquired Tommy, rather bewildered, feeling somehow that he had been fooled, but not knowing quite in what manner.

"I am the school mistress here," said the lady.

"I beg your pardon," said Tommy. "I have been misinformed. I thought Miss Seaford was the teacher."

He backed out as well as he could, closed the door and mounted his bicycle. There could not be a mistake about the school house, for she herself had shown it to him. Tommy rode as fast as he could towards Hobbs' farm, where he hoped to get some explanation of the mystery from the girl herself.

Before he had gone far his heart began to beat quickly when he saw the girl herself on her wheel coming towards him. Her face was rosy with excitement and exercise. As soon as she came up to him she sprang off her machine.

"Oh, Tommy, Tommy," she cried, "get back to Sutton's Corners as quick as you can. There's a special coming at five-thirty, and is to wait there for further orders. I answered in your name, but if another message should come you must ask them to repeat. Hurry, hurry, for there is no time to lose."

"Good gracious, Miss Seaford, what do you know about repeat messages and further orders and specials?"

"Don't wait to talk to me," she said, "but hurry back. I have ridden twelve miles to tell you this, and must return to Hobbsville so as to be there when the special comes. I am H. B. I am the telegrapher at Hobbsville. You might have known that long ago, you stupid fellow, if you had been half as clever as you pretended to be sometimes over the wire."

Tommy Brown stood there, half dazed, looking at the girl, and there passed through his mind the thought, "what on earth in days gone by have I telegraphed to her?"

She seemed to read his mind, for a slight smile flickered around her lips.

"Hurry back," she said, hurry back; they may be calling for you now."

"Let 'em call," replied Tommy, recklessly. "Clara——"

"Yes, yes, I know all about it. Get back at once to the post I told you not to leave, and then telegraph me. See if I don't reach Hobbsville before you reach Sutton's Corners."

"Clara I shall not move a pedal until you tell me— promise—"

"I'll promise anything," cried the girl, "if you only reach Sutton's Corners before the special."

With that she mounted her wheel and rode off, waving her hand to him, which motion seemed curiously like wafting a kiss.

And thus forever after Clara Seaford was Tommy Brown's best girl.—Detroit Free Press.

The Retort Clever.

Bless the babies! We couldn't get along without them. But how careful we have to be, when we mention these little high mightinesses! A young Philadelphian was laughing recently, says the Press, over the absurd mistakes one is apt to fall into when talking about the first-born of the house to the newly made mamma.

"Well," she said, "Jerome K. Jerome helped us out wonderfully in one respect. He said that when in doubt as to the gender of the little morsel of humanity one should carefully avoid referring to the child as 'he' or 'she' and merely call it 'the little angel.'"

That settles one side of the question. But suppose you are asked whether baby resembles papa or mamma? That is just as bad as the other. Well, I found myself face to face with this latter question a few days ago, and the way I took of repiying was so successful that I think women should fortify herself with it. And the men, too; for they are just as often in this predicament.

"Do you think baby looks like his father or like me?" asked baby's devoted mamma. I looked at baby long and steadily and then replied: "Baby looks like a cherub." The scheme was supremely successful and baby's mamma sent me baby's picture in a silver frame.

Paris is the paradise of the dressmaker. There are in the city 70,000 persons who make articles of women's dress and 65,000 dressmakers. It has been estimated that the yearly amount earned in this business there is over $250,976,000.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It appears from a recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the dangers of travel upon railways have been considerably reduced by the adoption of block signals, interlocking switches, automatic couplers, vestibule cars and other devices intended to enhance the comfort and safety of passengers and employes. The number of railway employees killed during last year within the limits of the United Staes was 1,811, and the number injured 25,696, being a decrease of 12 in the number of employees killed and an increase of 2,274 in the number injured. This class includes trainmen, switchmen, flagmen, watchmen and other persons upon the pay roll of the railways. The number of passengers killed during the year was 170 and injured 2,375, which was a decrease compared with the previous year of 154 killed and 659 injured. The total, for 1895 is less, both relatively and absolutely, than during any year for which complete statistics are obtainable. There was, however, a falling off of 245 in number of other persons killed upon railways during the year and 244 in the injured. This includes all persons except employees and passengers who were killed or injured during the year. It should be said, however, that the passenger traffic during 1895 was unusually light, and smaller than for any previous year since 1880. It is a remarkable fact, however, that a total of 6,136 persons were killed and 34,748 were injured upon the railways of the United States last year. The largest number of accidents occurred at highway crossings. From this cause 505 persons lost their lives, and at railway stations, through carelessness, 376 persons were killed. Throughout the United States only forty persons were killed in collisions during the year and only 97 were injured; only 47 were killed by derailment and only 84 were injured, which shows that the larger part of the fatalities caused by railways is due to the carelessness of the public, and not to the railway managers.

The next universal postal congress will assemble in Washington in May, 1897. Invitations will be sent to all countries having mail arrangements. The sessions will last two months, and the debates will be conducted in French. China and the Orange Free State are the only countries of importance that do not belong to the Universal Postal Union; they will, however, probably send delegates. The vital question before the congress will be that of payment by one country for the transportation of its mails across the domains of every other. Every grain of weight of mail matter sent by one country across the land or water of another is now scrupulously paid for to its destination. The settlement of the rate of payment causes a vast deal of vexatious work. The payment is made on the basis of statistics taken once in three years, covering a period of four weeks. Every country then weighs all mails it dispatches to every point outside its limits, and the countries to which the mails are respectively addressed verify the figures. But the system gives rise to so many complications and annoyances that it is proposed to do away with it altogether. Some countries, among them the United States, seek the total abolishment of these transit rates and the substitution of an arrangement by which each country carries the mails of all others free.

Since the present century began the penitentiaries of the civilized world have undergone a radical transformation. Instead of being dens of idleness, as in the time of General Oglethorpe and John Howard, the various prisons of Europe and America have been converted into places of discipline and labor. Formerly the object of prisons and penitentiaries was to punish, but to-day the object of these grim institutions of justice is not only to punish but to reform. With this latter object in view a school has recently been organized in the Tombs of New York city which bids fair to become a permanent institution. The New York Tribune is warm in its indorsement of this educational reform, and speaks of it as one of the most beneficent and far-reaching movements which have been started in the metropolis for years. When the fact is remembered that hundreds of the young waifs are incarcerated in the Tombs each week, the good effects of such a school can be readily imagined, and there is no doubt but what it will prove a splendid success.

It is easy to figure out from the Supervising Inspector General's report that a person is very much safer while travelling on a steamboat than when engaged in any other form of business or pleasure. Of 600,000,000 journeys of this sort made last year, he says that only 221 ended in a fatal accident. Otherwise stated, the percentages of fatalities was .00000036. That is a fraction which conveys no meaning to the mind until it is turned into the statement that a man with just average luck can make 2,715,403 trips on vessels propelled by steam before his turn comes to be drowned or blown up. Nobody, however, gets much comfort out of computations of this sort, since they form a branch of mathematics to which everyone gives unquestioning theoretical belief and then conducts his affairs on directly contrary principles.

On an ordinary dirt road, according to "The Philadelphia Record," a horse can draw three times as much weight as he can carry on his back. On a good macadamized road the animal can pull three times as much as on a dirt road, while on an asphalt pavement the power of the horse is multiplied to such a degree that he can draw eleven times as much as on a dirt road, or thirty-three times as much as he can carry on his back. What the road traffic of cities owes to the street railways is illustrated by the computation that on metal rails a horse can draw one and two-thirds times as much as on the best asphalt pavement; four times as much as on Belgian blocks, nine times as much as on cobblestones, twenty times as much as on an earth road, and forty times as much as on sand."

The city authorities of Chicago have issued a permit for the building of a gospel ship in that city. It will be a church in the form of a ship with masts, rigging and smokestack. Its promoters have secured the lease of a lot on Carroll avenue for its site. The cost is $2,000, of which the greater part has been pledged. The auditorium will seat 500. The idea of a ship will be carried out by having smoke from the smokestack during services, and the presence of a corps of naval cadets and a naval band. The sensational methods are simply to attract the people. Services will be held every evening, and the ship will be open at all hours. It will be ready to "sail" about Jan. 1.

Dr. Abbott, the secretary of the Board of Health of Massachusetts, gives the bicycle a long mark as a factor in the improvement in the health of Massachusetts women. He says that last year, for the first time in the history of the State, there were fewer deaths by consumption of females than males. He gives the bicycle the credit for the change. Bicycle-riding gets women out-of-doors and strengthens their lungs. Five years ago, about the time bicycles began to be prevalent, the annual rate of mortality among Massachusetts women by consumption began to decrease, and has steadily diminished ever since.

"The Boston Transcript" thinks the election of McKinley a confirmation of the old tradition that the American people like their presidents to have only one Christian name. The first five presidents had no middle name, and when McKinley is inaugurated he will be the seventeenth president without one. The list includes George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison.

"One can't help observing with much satisfaction," says W. H. Webster, "that the bicycle has attracted the favorable attention of the postal authorities in European countries, notably England and Spain. The postal folk at Washington are also investigating the bicycle as a means of postal delivery, and rather exhaustive experiments will be made in this country next year. This is as it should be. I think that the bicycle is destined to be an important factor in the postal service, and that, too, before many years have passed. Its advantages are apparent to any one who considers the subject."

Spanish inefficiency has been shown up in a ludicrous way by the recent self-floating of the new cruiser Princess de Asturias at Cadiz. The vessel, which it had taken seven years to build, got stuck in the mud when they tried to launch her, over a month ago. After trying their best to float her without success for thirty days, the Spanish engineers gave up the job, adopting the usual Micawber policy of Spain, of waiting for something to turn up. They were justified by the cruiser's slipping into the water of her own accord one afternoon when no one was watching her.

It having been stated lately in the English papers that Queen Victoria has been a total abstainer for several years, somebody has deemed it worth while to investigate the important matter, and now this announcement is made: "Her Majesty drinks little wine, but at 2 o'clock lunch—which really constitutes her dinner—her beverage is a glass of weak Scotch whiskey and mineral water. At dinner her Majesty does little more than merely touch her wine."

England's Oldest Postman.

The oldest letter carrier in England, Richard Pearson of Richard Castle, better known in the district as "Dick, the Postman," retired from her Majesty's service the other day on a well-earned pension, says the London Weekly. Born in 1831, Dick began letter carrying at the mature age of 11, his round consisting of outlying villages and hamlets, but a few years later he was removed to Barnard Castle, where he had one daily delivery for the munificent wage of $2 per week. Always a good pedestrian, he has accomplished a good deal of long-distance walking at one time and another. During the railway era he had the serving of the Parliamentary notices in connection with the South Durham and Lancashire Union Railway on nearly all land-owners in Westmoreland, and on one occasion, in the interval between two deliveries, walked to Appleby Castle, Lord Appleby's seat, and back, fifty miles in all, for this purpose.

The Panama Canal.

Dispatches from Panama show that work on the canal has not been discontinued. A new director-general has arrived from France, and 150 laborers have gone to work on the Culebra division, but the most encouraging sign of progress is the adoption on another division of the machinery and methods used in making excavations in the Chicago drainage canal. The best work on the isthmus in the days of the first company was done by contractors from this country, who used, of course, American machinery.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 7

VOLUME 70

With this issue the CENTRE REPORTER enters its Seventieth Year.

In its past there is nothing that is discreditable—it has followed such a path as to earn for it the confidence and esteem of the Democracy, and the respect of all honest-thinking men of whatever party or sect. We are proud to say this and the proof of it is found in a steadily increasing circulation and frequent letters from its patrons bringing us words of kindness and congratulation. Of course, our fearless and consistent course in advocacy of what is right and for the general good, may have called against us the enmity of such who think and act upon the vicious principle that "there is no honesty in politics," but what of that? for when the lives of such have the X-ray turned upon them you see dishonesty in many forms hidden back of their motives and deeds with jealousy prominent. We are pleased to know we have the friendship of the first named of these two classes.

No journal in central Pennsylvania can show a brighter record for good accomplished in its county, as to matters of education, improvements, honest politics, and advocacy of whatever was for the general good backed by a liberal use of its means, than the REPORTER.

Our course in the future will be the same path of duty. Thanks to our friends for past support—we will endeavor to merit the same in the future and strive to gain new friends to our many old ones.

A Happy New Year and long life to everybody.

Cameron's resolutions recognizing the independence of Cuba will be defeated in the Senate.

THE Wanamaker Republicans now declare they will keep up the fight and run him for governor next time.

In Iowa a few days ago they had a fierce snow storm that blocked the railroads. In other parts of the west the same blizzard caused great suffering.

THE sheriff contest is the first election contest in this county and will be the foremost topic among our people until it closes. The Curtin-Yocum contest was a district affair.

The legislature is now in session. The best thing it could do would be to abolish the new and useless offices created at the last session and cut down the salaries that were raised at the same time—then go home.

YOU wonder how Quay manages to win his fights. Well, he declares his victory last summer for the state chairmanship cost him $200,000. His present fight to beat Wanamaker and elect Penrose costs him more than that. It is difficult to sink a man when he has that sort of life-preservers to float him.

Study this lesson: During the last 15 days 28 banks have failed involving over 21 million dollars. Nearly a dozen large business houses were dragged down by the crash of these banks. It don't seem as if the hanna-m'kinley promises were any thing but a fraud.

BOTH the fighting Republican factions at Harrisburg are charging each other loudly with being guilty of bribery to secure votes for senator, [and threats of prosecutions from both factions. If these Republicans carry out their threats against each other, all the jails in the commonwealth will be filled with bribers.

THE state legislature met at Harrisburg on Monday. The fight among the Republicans over Wanamaker and Penrose for U. S. Senator is worse than red hot. Each side is charging the other with bribing legislators, in sums of $500 to $5000 for a vote, and we are inclined to think both tell the truth.

THE Miller contest to oust Cronister from the sheriff's office is to go on, as per a ruling of Judge Love on Saturday afternoon. The Democrats are not afraid and are ready for the contest, confident they can show more illegal votes cast for Miller than for Cronister. Cronister's attorneys are Fortney, Orvis & Bower, N. B. Spangler and Ira C. Mitchell. Miller has Judge Furst and Chambers.

BANK troubles are still coming along. R. D. Cornelius, one of the oldest and best known cashiers of Baltimore, committed suicide on Monday. He drowned himself in a duck pond, a few hours after a shortage of $60,000 in the bank's funds was discovered.

The Germania Bank, of St. Paul, Minn., has shut down.

The West Side Bank, of St. Paul, has been swamped by the shutting down of the Germania.

IN Columbus the religious communities of the city, irrespective of denominational lines, have effected a preliminary organization whose ultimate object is the abolishment of Sunday funerals. The ministers are of the opinion that the Sunday funeral, usually a thing of pomp and circumstance, is usually held for a mere display of hacks and quasi mourners. They will not refuse to officiate where it is necessary for obvious reasons to bury the body on the Lord's day.

This we consider a move that should be made everywhere.

IN Union county the changes in party rules made by the Republican committee, include the adoption of the Australian ballot system for use at the primaries. This is the first actual step in this direction in any county in the State, tho the matter has been discussed a good deal.

In Centre county Democrats for a number of years have advised a change in the rules for voting at the primary elections, some favoring the Crawford county system. The party in this county has repeatedly been defeated upon the charge that nominations were made by manipulation and such as were not the people's choice, the result being defeat at the general election. Recent years have given warning in this direction. It is a subject worthy of thoughtful consideration if the Democracy wish to hold their ascendency in old Centre.

IT is evident that the people are paying a big price for coffee. This has been disclosed by a "war" now going on between the sugar trust, owners of the Woolson spice company, which puts Lion coffee on the market, and the Arbuckles. The roasters of coffee, like Arbuckles, Levering, Dilworth, and the Woolson spice company, have been realizing at least six cents per pound profit on their goods. This is entirely too much. The country now knows what their profits are, and should see to it that they are reduced to a reasonable sum. Two cents a pound, or three at the outside, would be all they should have.

Georgia has just set an example to her sister States by passing an Anti Trust law which is designed to cover all cases and to put an end to the Trust system so far as that State is concerned. Among other provisions of the law is a clause which authorizes any person who may have been injured by a Trust to bring suit for damages in the Courts. As the Pennsylvania Legislature is about to enter upon a great career for the reform of abuses this Georgia law might serve as a model for the study of the representatives of the people who will assemble next week at Harrisburg. It has been asserted that the Republican party is incapable of legislating sincerely and effectively against the Trusts. The Legislature of Pennsylvania will have an opportunity of refuting this charge, thinks the Record of 2nd.

PETTY STEALING.

There are numerous petty steals carried on under the state government, which in the aggregate raid the treasury to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars. We will only briefly instance two samples now in play:

All have read within the past few days that one of the new, high-priced and useless departments at Harrisburg has sent out several traveling suckers to visit all the county commissioners in this state to get the scalp account and the number of skunks and foxes killed in each county! The mileage and per diem for these useless and idle trotters will foot up a big sum; yet, it is a fact, that if it is important to have this pole-cat data, it can be obtained for less than $5 by addressing a small blank to the commissioners' office in each county and the information would be obtained at an expense of 4 cents postage. The scalp account is printed each January in the county financial statement and 1 cent for postage will carry the skunk account to Harrisburg.

Another infamous steal is that of a committee visiting the state institutions to ascertain how many foreigners are maintained by the same! for this job $3000 are to be paid to a junketing committee! This information the Governor or either the Senate or House can demand from the heads of these state institutions, without expense, yet $3000 are filched from the tax-payers' to go up in tobacco smoke and down in beer and wine.

GOING TO SMASH.

What's the matter now? Since the election of McKinley things have been going to smash at a lively pace, all over the country. A score of banks have gone under causing a loss of millions to innocent customers. A large number of mercantile houses have failed entailing losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars upon others. Factories and mills are closing, throwing thousands of men out of employ!

Surely, according to their own logic these must be Republican victories, and "the advance agent of prosperity" must be a fraud.

BRUSH VALLEY.

The Great Fantastic Brigade of Last Friday Caused Great Merriment.

Our Brush valley people have been somewhat low spirited during the holidays, with the exception of the Fantastic Brigade on last Friday. But no doubt they will receive a two-fold spirit in another year and show the sister valleys that she does not always occupy a seat in the rear.

Hurrah for the new side walk at the west end of Rebersburg; if the burg has street lights yet the people will then be able to take what we denominate "an evening's pleasure walk."

Dr. Bright, of Rebersburg, has a right to wear an extra broad smile over those twin girls.

Rev. Stover has been conducting a revival meeting for the last week, but no seekers at this writing.

We are glad to see Cor. Stover out again after a short illness.

The Lutherans of Rebersburg are taking advantage of the week of prayer.

Mrs. Hannah Fulmer is sick in bed at this writing.

Titus Gramley and family, of Spring Mills, spent a pleasant New Year at Rebersburg.

The carpenters have finished their work on the Lutheran church at Rebersburg.

The United Evangelical people will build a new church in the near future at Wolf's Store.

C. C. Loos's Union county lumber men were at home over Christmas.

Prof. H. E. Bierly was home over Christmas.

Mr. Wm. W. Sholl, filled Rev. Shortes' pulpit last Sunday evening at the Yearick's church; he also addressed the Prohibition club last Tuesday evening at Bellefonte, from which place he left for the Seminary at Williamsport. Mr. Sholl is a well-equipped Prohibitionist, and he will surely be a great power for the Prohibition platform in the near future.

On Sunday evening Mr. Harry Royer, of Rockville, and Miss Lula Stover, of Kreamerville, were united in marriage by Rev. Muma; we wish them a long and happy life.

Last Friday at noon the people of Rebersburg were indeed a little surprised when the great Fantastic Brigade moved through Rebersburg in their comic and systematic order; the boys introduced some of the latest styles for the year; their style of dress proved to be comical enough to cause most any sanctimonious face to be chilled with a smile on the first day of year. While the people in general of our valley took a back seat, for not having even a cantata over Christmas, therefore, the young people surely deserve a seat in the front on New Year's day on account of their success. There were about sixty boys, twelve wagons, and thirty-five horses. Our boys just know how to get up something.

OAK HALL.

Visitors Who Have been in and Out of Town the Past Week.

There is quite a change in the weather.

Isaac Tressler lost a valuable horse on Monday.

James C. Gilliland, of this place, and Samuel Bailey, of Boalsburg, transacted business in Bellefonte Tuesday.

Albert Knoff, who about a week ago came on a visit to his parents, left on Tuesday for Pittsburg.

Mr. Holder and family, of Howard, visited Mrs. Holder's parents, Wm. Kaup, of this place last week.

There were two shooting matches at this place the last two weeks and on Friday there will be another.

Miss Jennie Stamm, of this place, returned home last week after a long visit at Kipple, Pa. with the family of D. C. Gingerich.

George Horner and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of a young daughter.

I. C. Korman says he has some knitting machines for sale, any person wanting to buy one should call on him.

W. O. Rearick, of Centre Hall, was in town last Saturday on important business with our foundry man.

The fantastic parade was quite a sight on New Year day.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield *News*, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	90
Rye	30
Corn	28
Oats	18
Barley	30
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	16
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	16
Sides	6

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 18—Samuel Durst, west of Old Fort, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farm implements of all kinds, etc.

MARCH 16—At residence of Wm. Curry, 1½ mile west of Centre Hill, horses, cows, heifers, young cattle, hogs, wagons, mower, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 23—At the residence of Ira Grossman, 1 mile west of Tusseyville; horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements of all kinds, and all the household goods.

MARCH 19—At the residence of Henry Moyer, in Potter township, 1 mile east of Tusseyville; horses, cattle, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 17—Daniel Krader, near Spring Mills; 8 head of horses, 10 cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farm implements, etc.

Not How High

But how low can we make the price, is the question we ask ourselves when marking our goods for sale. That's what makes ours an ever-expanding business, it's a potent advertiser; it tells the story through the purse in many homes, only to be re-told to others by appreciative money savers. Our Winter Stock of Dress Goods, Clothing and Underwear have been marked way down. You may need some. Boots and Shoes in profusion. A pair of good warm Gloves or Mittens will keep out the cold. We have just the thing. Come in and see them. We can save you big money on every purchase.

KREAMER & SON.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Public Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE W. CHILDS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, FROM 1864 to 1894.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Special Offer to Ledger Readers.

The PUBLIC LEDGER has had prepared a large Post Office, County, Township, and Railway Map of Pennsylvania complete to date. This map is given free to subscribers for two months subscription to the Daily Edition or one year to the Saturday (weekly) Edition of the LEDGER.

The map, which has on its reverse side a *complete map of the United States*, has been adopted by numerous school districts in the State, and is the *best* and *latest map issued*. It is worth much more than the price of subscription but is given away freely to subscribers to introduce the paper to their notice in the firm belief that those who become acquainted with the merits of the New LEDGER will not be willing to give it up.

The LEDGER is first of all a newspaper giving all the news of the day, classified and in complete form. In the PUBLIC LEDGER every statement is verified, its news is therefore thoroughly reliable

Outside of its news department (which includes special correspondence from all the important cities and towns in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware,) the LEDGER is an illustrated family newspaper of exceptional interest and value, giving special attention to domestic affairs, religious news and comment, social events, games, sports, the fashions of the day, literary, art, farm and garden, scientific and labor notes, building society news, etc.

To its special New York and Washington correspondence, long since rendered famous, it now adds letters from the chief Capitols of Europe.

Its financial news and market reports are complete and reliable.

The Saturday issue is a great compendium of every phase of social life, containing reading matter to suit every taste, compiled especially for the Saturday Edition of the LEDGER. Its treatise of the International Sunday School lesson is alone worth the price of subscription.

Its classified advertisements are as interesting as news and as widely read. The public has for years made the PUBLIC LEDGER its chief vehicle for the announcements of births, marriages, and deaths.

Agents wanted; liberal commission paid. Address Circulation Department the LEDGER for terms.

WRITE FOR RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

The DAILY LEDGER (Sunday excepted,) by mail, to any address in the United States or Canada, 50 cents per month; $6.00 per year.

Saturday's LEDGER (weekly,) a great home journal, which should be in every country home, $1.00 per year.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

10 times out of 10

The New York Journal recently offered ten bicycles to the ten winners in a guessing contest, leaving the choice of machine to each. All of them chose

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Nine immediately, and one after he had looked at others. And The Journal bought Ten Columbias. Paid $100 each for them, too. On even terms a Columbia will be chosen

10 times out of 10

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book

ALL who are interested in furthering the sale of *Hon. W. J. Bryan's new book* should correspond immediately with the publishers. The work will contain

An account of his campaign tour . . .

His biography, written by his wife . .

His most important speeches . . . .

The results of the campaign of 1896.

A review of the political situation . .

⇒ AGENTS WANTED ⇐

Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of all royalties to furthering the cause of bimetallism. There are already indications of an enormous sale. Address

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers,

341-351 Dearborn St....CHICAGO.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON. EASTWARD

9.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.55 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10.20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3.55 a. m; Washington 10.16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.09 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 09 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p. m, Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 49	Montandon	9 25	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 55	6 24	Biehl	9 01	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 53	Millmont	8 35	4 15
2 25	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 19
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.47 a m, 1.65, 5.45 and 7.50 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.55 a. m. 10.05 a m, 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 5.07 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	...BELLEFONTE...	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 42	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	...HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 58	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	..... Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	...Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	...Cedar Springs.	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	...MILL HALL...	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		.....Jersey Shore.....		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT	Lve	4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT	Arr.	2 40	*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....		†8 35	*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....		7 00	5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK.....		†4 30	
			(Via Tamaqua.)			
7 28	‡9 30		.....NEW YORK.....			‡7 30
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 36
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Baily.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Ed Nerhood went down to Shamokin with a car of produce yesterday.

——James Gregg and wife, of Milesburg, spent the holidays at their homes here.

——Our friend John L. Runkle, of Tusseyville, favored us with a call last Friday.

——Mr. L. G. Burris, of Potters Mills, while in town the other day dropped in to see us.

——Miss Blanche Durst went to Lock Haven on Tuesday to resume her studies at the Normal.

——Our old Democratic friend, M. J. Decker, favored our sanctum with a call and put his label into '97.

——Howard Durst, one of our best-read farmers, came in to see us, and left with his label in good shape.

——R. B. Spangler and wife, of Hastings, were here to spend Christmas with his parents on Church street.

——Charley Swartz, the hustling young merchant at Tusseyville, dropped in to see us a few days ago.

——Robert Mench, one of Aaronsburg's merchants, gave us a call and reports health good down there.

——Miss Anna Bartholomew returned to Millersville State Normal school, having spent her holiday vacation at her home here.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Lingle left last Friday on an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, at Johnstown.

——Wm. Lohr and daughter, Miss Annie, will spend several weeks visiting at the home of his daughter at Mahaffey, Pa.

——Prof. Bitner, of the Millersville State Normal school, spent several days at the home of his father-in-law, J. D. Murray, last week.

——Mrs. Mary J. Odenkirk and Mrs. Frank Bradford and son William, spent a week with friends in Scranton and Mifflinburg.

——Daniel Krader, one of Gregg tp's prominent farmers, gave us a business call; he will make sale, retire from farming and move to Coburn.

——Emory Hoy and wife returned to their home in Philadelphia last week after a two weeks visit to their parents here and at State College.

——Mrs. J. E. Ward, of Bellefonte, spent several days with her mother, Mrs. Stiver, on Church street, who has been seriously ill the past week.

——Walter Kerlin and Helen Bartholomew, teachers in the Millheim public schools, left Monday to resume their duties after a vacation of two weeks.

——Clevan and Simon Dinges, formerly of this place, now two of Williamsport's active business men, while visisting here, didn't forget to favor our sanctum with a call.

——H. B. Herring, one of Penn Halls leading citizens, favored us with a pleasant call and put his label in line with the New Year; he reports the general health good down that way.

——Jacob Gephart, of near Rebersburg, gave us a call, and after a half an hour's pleasant chat, put on the cap sheaf by running his label out into '97. Health good down that way.

——Alfred Hosterman, of near Centre Hill, gave our sanctum a call, and was pleased to run his label up to '98, which is worthy of imitation. He reports health good over there.

——Mr. C. B. Poulson has removed his family to Centre Hall from Howard and now occupies his new home down street. He will make a good citizen and is the stripe that makes a town hum.

——In the REPORTER'S article in the issue of Dec. 24th, quoting the number of teachers this vicinity has turned out, and are doing satisfactory work throughout the county, we omitted the names of Thomas Moore and John A. Heckman. Both young men are of the right stripe and will be heard from in later years.

——On Monday there was an outflow of students from Centre Hall who are taking courses at various institutions throughout several states. Sumner Hosterman, John Meyer and John Keller, went back to Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster; Miss Agnes Murray to the Buffalo school of Pharmacy, and Miss Romie Van Pelt to Wilson College at Chambersburg. They were all home to spend the holiday vacation.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

Will Meet in the Ev. Church.

The Society of Christian Endeavor have secured the basement of the Evangelical church as a permanent place for holding their meetings, and they will meet there regularly every Sunday evening at six o'clock.

REDUCED RATES.

To Washington on Account of the Inauguration via P. R. R.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 1, 2, 3, and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates: From New York, $8.00; Philadelphia, $5.40, Baltimore, $1.60; Harrisburg, $5.06; Williamsport, $8.79; Buffalo, $11.20; Rochester, $10.48; Altoona and Pittsburg, $10.00; and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions.

Weekly Weather Report.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.
Jan. 1	39	29 cloudy.
" 2	40	32 cloudy.
" 3	51	33 cloudy.
" 4	55	48 cloudy.
" 5	56	29 part cloudy
" 6	33	11 part cloudy

Rainfall: Night of 4th, .80 inches; night of 5th, ½ inch of snow.

For December the rainfall was 1.18 inches; snow 4½ inches.

—Highest cash price paid for Hides, or in exchange for leather, at

W. J. SMITH'S Tannery,
dec17-4t Potters Mills.

can now be devoted to other uses. Its former delightful smelling and delicious tasting contents are duplicated in quality and flavor in None Such Mince Meat, a pure, wholesome, cleanly made preparation for mince pies, fruit cake and fruit puddings.

NONE SUCH
MINCE MEAT

saves the housewife long hours of wearisome work and gives the family all the mince pie they can desire at little cost. A package makes two large pies. 10c. at all grocers. Take no substitute.

On the receipt of your name and address and the name of this paper, we will mail you post free "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving," a book by a famous humorous writer.

MERRELL-SOULE CO.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company of Centre County, Pa.—The annual meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year will be held at the house of Edwin Ruhl, at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 11th, 1897, between the hours of 10 a. m, and 2 p. m. of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.

FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—

In pursuance with an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, directed to the undersigned, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1897,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, late the property of George Grossman, decd.

All those six certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Potter township, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1. The one thereof beginning at a pitch pine, thence along land of Samuel Keller's estate south 29¾ degrees, east 71¼ perches to a stone; thence south 69¼ degrees, west 87½ perches to a stone; thence north 29¾ degrees west 116 9-10 perches to stone, thence along land of Margaret Orlady, north 48 degrees east 65 6-10 perches to a stone; thence along land of Dr. Boal south 29¾ degrees east 70 perches to a stone; and thence along same north 68 degrees east 25 6-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 61 acres and 96 perches neat measure. It being part of the same premises which by sundry good conveyances or assurances in the law duly had and executed, became vested in the said George Grossman, party hereto, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

2. Another thereof, beginning at a post, thence north 28 degrees west 60 perches to post; thence along land of Abram Kerlin south 68 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to a point; thence south 28 degrees east 60 perches to post, and thence along Abram Kerlin north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres. 108 perches neat measure,

3. Another thereof beginning at a stone in the public road, and thence in said road and lands of Jacob Strohm et al., north 22½ degrees west 219 1-10 perches to a stone; thence along lands of Margaret Orlady north 42½ degrees east 43 6-10 perches to point; thence south 22½ degrees east 225 6-10 perches to a post, and thence along land of B. F. Hosterman south 49½ degrees west 60 perches to the place of beginning, containing 53 acres and 129 perches.

4. Another thereof beginning at a post, thence north 28 degrees west 60 perches to a post; thence along land of Abraham Kerlin south 62 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to stone; thence along same south 28 degrees east 60 perches to a stump, and thence north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing six acres and one hundred and eight perches neat measure.

5. Another thereof beginning at a stone, thence along land of John Lee south 67½ degrees west 22 8-10 perches to a stone; thence along land of F. D. Hosterman south 51 degrees west 69 1-10 perches to a stone, thence north 20¼ degrees west 103 4-10 perches to a stone; thence north 69 4-10 degrees east 87½ perches to a stone; thence along land of Samuel Keller's estate, south 20¾ degrees east 81 4-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 48 acres and 32 perches neat measure. It being part of the same premises which by virtue of sundry good conveyances and assurances in the law, duly had and executed, became vested in the said George Grossman.

6. Another thereof, beginning at a post, thence along land of Abrahsm Kerlin north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to stone; thence same north 28 degrees west 60 perches to stone; thence along same south 62 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to post, and thence south 28 degrees east 60 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres and 108 perches neat measure.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money on day of sale, and to be forfeited and paid as stipulated damages if the purchaser fails to comply with the subsequent conditions by paying the balance of purchase money when due. The balance of the said purchase money to be paid upon the confirmation of sale and delivery of a deed or deeds, for the said premises, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of April, 1897, or soon thereafter as the sale shall be confirmed by the court.

CHARLES P. HEWES,
Trustee to sell the real estate of George Grossman, deceased.

LYON & CO'S

GREAT SACRIFICE CLEARANCE SALE.

We are determined to keep ahead of all competitton and again make lower prices. We sacrifice profits to clear stocks.

All Winter goods must go. A comparison of prices and goods is all we ask. We want your trade and have made prices that will astonish every close and judicious buyer in the county.

All Winter Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

Men's, Youths', Boys', OVERGOATS AT COST.

MEN'S AND BOY'S WINTER CAPS AT COST. Scotch, Beaver, Plush, Corduroy, Rolled Brim and Shield Front.

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S COATS & CAPES. We have yet a good assortment of Coats and Capes Have bought them for spot cash in large quantities, which means the lowest manufacturer's price. We will give you the benefit of these bargains. Must clear the winter stock. All we have go now at cost.

MEN'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR. We have all season been giving the best values at the lowest prices. Must clear the entire stock of ladies' Union Suits that were 60c and 75c, now go at 40c. The $1.25 values now go at 90c. Ladies' Underwear, the 25c quality, now at 16c. Children's Underwear, the 12c quality, now at 5c. Men's and boys' Underwear sold at the same sacrifice.

BLANKETS. White, red and grey, all we have at cost. This is what you save. The $4.50 Blanket now $3, the $3 Blanket now $1.98. An all wool red Blanket that was considered a bargain at $3.50 now go at $2.25. The $2 quality now 1.25. The 1.50 quality 95c, and so on.

Men's, Youths' Boys' WINTER SUITS AT COST.

WINTER CAPS. One lot of Men's Winter Caps, mixed stock that cost wholesale from 75c to $1 a piece, must go at 25c.

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COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A. Faulkner, the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 4th day of January, 1897, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Jan., the 25th day of Jan., 1897, and to continue 2 weeks Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 4th day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, 1897, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE estate of Elizabeth Miller, deceased, late of Plainfield, Illinois. Notice is hereby given that Ancillary Letters of Administration *cum testamento annexo* on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Dec. 9th, 1896. JOHN M. DALE,
dec10-6t Admr. c. t. a.

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FOR 1897

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FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Drugs for Glossy Coats....How to Keep Away Rodents....Hard Milking Cows.... Feeding Millet.

MANAGEMENT OF FLOCK.

"Those who set out to feed sheep will do well to observe a few essentials," says a writer in Rural Life. "First among these is a dry yard. It need not be large but it must be dry and well bedded. Keep it fresh and clean. Next insist on absolute quiet of the sheep. If necessary keep everybody and everything out of the yard except the man who feeds them. Let nothing disturb or frighten them. Wild, restless sheep never fatten rapidly. Another essential is constant access to clean, wholesome water. Feed at regular intervals and a uniform ration. Make all changes very gradually. Sheep cannot be put onto full feed in as short a time as cattle. Feeding too heavily at the start is a very common mistake in all kinds of feeding. It is of the utmost importance to start right. An animal that is overfed at the start rarely does as well afterward. Another essential, and one of the first things demanded, is a feed trough that sheep will not get their feet into. Clean this trough before every feed. If any grain is left do not expect the sheep to eat it. Remove it and give fresh grain. Regulate the feed so that none will be left. Stale feed curtails the appetite and impairs digestion. It is useless to throw a lot of feed into a dirty trough for sheep, leaving a part of it from day to day, and wonder why they do not gain. Every day allowance of hay, grain and water should be fresh and clean. Keep salt constantly before them. Rid the flock of worms, ticks and lice. Do not grind any grain except for very old sheep. Shelled corn and good oats, in equal parts, with 10 to 15 per cent of bran and oilmeal make a grain ration that can be hardly surpassed. Feed the best clover hay obtainable, the second crop preferred.

"These may all seem like trivial things in the management of a feeding flock, and they are, but it is attention to just this kind of little things that makes the successful feeder. It was the observance of all these details, and many othrs, that enabled the feeder at the Iowa Experiment Station to make an average daily gain of one-half pound per head from 737 pounds of feed (dry matter) per pound of gain on the lambs at that station."

WHO SHOULD GROW BERRIES?

First of all, farmers everywhere, for family use. The farmer must grow berries or do without. No one can grow them so cheaply as he.

They may be produced ready for picking at two cents per quart.

The farmer saves cost of picking, packing, boxing, crating, freight, express, and profits of grower.

He gets them at first cost, fresh from the vines, and to the extent of his own family has the best market in the world—a home market.

He can select the best land and location on his own farm and is sure of a profit with half a crop.

Farmers can never have ideal homes without the fruit garden. It teaches the lessons of intensified farming, and results in better tillage, larger crops, better stock, and improved methods in every way.

Good gardens and poor farms never keep company long.

The growing of berries for family use is easily done. The growing of the berries largely, and selling them in good market, requires considerable skill and a special business tact.

Only those who have good location, good market, and a taste for the business should attempt it. Many small farmers so situated are making a success by commencing moderately and increasing acreage from season to season as experience warrants.

Berries should be grown by owners of all village homes, and acreage property in city and village may be profitably used for that purpose.

The market gardener selling his own product can often make an acre or two of berries very profitable.

The business or professional man almost broken with care may recover health and strength in the pleasant walk of horticulture. It is restful to both mind and body.

Many women dependent on their own efforts are securing substantial aid from their gardens; berries and flowers thrive best under the gentle touch of women.

Many a bright boy may receive his first incentive to business and earn his first money by growing berries or vegetables. Give him a patch of ground and encourage him in this work.

The amateur growing berries for pleasure also gets close to the heart of nature, and in common with every worker of the soil may receive her smile.—American Farmer.

ESTIMATING WEIGHT OF STOCK.

The following rules may be applied to estimate the weight of live animals. In measuring a beef steer take a string, says Montana Stockman, put it around the animal, standing square, just behind the shoulder blade. Measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference. This is called the girth. Then with the string measure from the bones of the tail, which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the fore part of the shoulder blade. Take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is the length.

Work the figures in the following manner: Girth of the bullock, six feet four inches; length, five feet three inches, which multiplied together make thirty-one square superficial feet, that multiplied by twenty-three—the number of pounds allowed to each superficial foot of cattle measuring less than seven and more than five feet in girth—makes 713 pounds. Where the animal measures less than nine and more than seven feet in girth, thirty-one pounds is the number to each superficial foot.

Again, suppose a pig or any small animal should measure two feet in girth and two feet along the back, which multiplied together make four square feet; that multiplied by eleven—the number of pounds allowed for each square foot of cattle measuring less than three feet in girth—makes forty-four pounds. Again, suppose a calf or sheep should measure four feet six inches in girth and three feet nine inches in length, multiplied together make sixteen and one-half square feet, that multiplied by sixteen—the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than five and more that three feet in girth—makes 264 pounds.

ROSE GROWING.

It has been truly said that any soil that will grow corn will grow roses. And just in proportion to the careful preparation and fertilization of the ground will be the crop, stalk and ear. So with roses; they always repay good treatment and they delight in a rich and deep soil.

The hybrid class does better in a heavy loam containing clay, while the Teas, Noisettes, Bourbons and the like prefer a sandy loam, or a much lighter soil than the hardier class. Especial care in both cases should be given to a thorough drainage. Roses abhor wet feet.

In preparing my beds I remove the soil, lay it aside, and dig the subsoil out until the pit is fully two feet in depth. The bottom is then loosened the full depth of a pickhead, and this is filled in with goood loam and sod, well enriched with old and well-decomposed manure, all thoroughly worked together and firmed down. The beds may be made of any desired shape, but for roses that do not require production a bed four feet wide is very satisfactory. The plants can be placed two and a half feet apart each way by placing them thus. This gives one foot to the outside border, the plants get the full exposure to the sun, and the flowers can be gathered without stepping on the bed.—Dr. Robert Huly before the Philadelphia Horticultural Society.

FEEDING MILLET.

The unfavorable conditions for the hay crop which prevailed over a large part of the country in 1895 and 1896 directed increased attention to millet as a forage crop. It proved highly successful, giving good yields where the work of preparation and seeding was properly done. Well-cured millet hay is relished by horses and cattle. But some caution should be used in feeding it to milch cows, especially if the heads contain much seed. In that condition it is stimulating to the lacteal glands, and therefore creates a predisposition to mammites or inflammation of the udder. If millet is fed freely and alone, great care must be exercised to keep the cows from exposure to bad weather, especially avoiding sudden transitions from a warm stable to outside cold. On the whole, it is better to feed the millet only once or at most twice a day in alteration with corn fodder, silage of meadow hay. Many serious cases of acute mammites have been traced to the source indicated above.—New England Homestead.

HARD-MILKING COWS.

There is nothing more provocative of profanity than to milk a hard-milking cow, especially if she is a kicker, as the hard milker is apt to be. Farmers who pray that they be not led into temptation, ought to give more care to the kind of cows they keep for their boys and hired men to milk. It is a pretty serious business putting temptations to swears in other people's way. There is another reason why the hard-milking cow is not likely to be profitable. To easy-going people, too good tempered to be profane, the temptation takes another form, that is, not to swear at the cow, but to stop milking her before all the milk is exhausted. Thus many a cow has dried up prematurely and never given her owner any profit, while if she had been an easy milker she had the capacity to become as good a cow as any in the dairy.—American Cultivator.

HOW TO KEEP AWAY RODENTS.

To protect fruit trees from mice and rabbits, remove all rubbish from about the trees as well as from the orchard. Rabbits congregate in such places. Clean cultivation is the best remedy. Before ground freezes, make a mound of earth a foot high around the trunk of each tree. Young nursery stock may be wrapped with closely meshed wire screening. Blood or rancid grease is offensive to vermin, but is easily washed off by rains, so needs to be replaced several times during winter.—Horticulturist James Troop, Indiana Experiment Station.

DRUGS FOR GLOSSY COATS.

Some English horse owners are suffering loss through the practice of administering certain drugs to the animals with a view of improving their appearance, including glossy coats. When horses have become accustomed to the drug they can rarely do without it or recover from its effects, and if not stopped they invariably die owing to the accumulative character of the poison. Fortunately this practice is little followed in this country except possibly among carriage animals in some of the big cities.American Agriculturist.

KINGS WHO CAN WORK.

Royal Persons Who Set Type, Make Haste and Shoes and Milk Cows.

The crowned heads of Europe and others of royal blood have proved that knowledge of a trade or of professional matters does not disqualify one from being considered in good social standing. It is a fact that almost all the reigning monarchs to-day have either learned by practical experience some trade or calling, or else so devoted themselves to some branch of science in which they have become really expert.

Queen Amelia of Portugal is a born milliner. She has a room set apart in the palace where hats and bonnets are continually in process of construction by the queen. In no affair of the kingdom does her highness take more interest than in the work that goes on under the deft hands of the milliner from Paris. Queen Amelia sometimes will devote an entire morning to millinery work, just as if she were an apprentice of the Parisian woman, and she fashions all sorts of remarkable contrivances, and also creates new fashions.

The taste of the queen is excellent, and if anything were to happen to the royal family the queen could go to Paris and be sure of finding remunerative employment in a high-class millinery establishment.

The Czar of Russia believes that to till the soil is the noblest occupation for man. Before he became the czar he took a practical course in agriculture. He can plough, reap and sow, and he can milk a cow. The care of horses and cattle he understands thoroughly. In fact, there is very little about farm work of which he is ignorant. It seems odd to think of the great White Czar pitching hay. To imagine him milking a cow, which in a moment of anger kicks the three-legged stool and the royal milker galley west and crooked, requires a little stretch of imagination. These things happened, however, all but the disaster to the milking stool, and the days in which they occurred form a part of the czar's life which he loves to recall.

The Emperor William is probably the most versatile of all the rulers of Europe. There is nothing that he has turned his hand to that he has not accomplished. His particular fad, so far as trades are concerned, is printing, and it is related of him that not long ago, after he had composed a piece of music, he went into a printing office, "set up" and corrected the music, and made it ready to be printed. There is no other monarch in all Europe who can boast of a similar feat. The Emperor William is like the candidate for circus honors years ago. The manager asked him what he could do. The candidate said, "I can dance, sing, talk, or do anything you blamed please." That is the exact situation with Emperor William.

King Humbert, of Italy, is the only royal cobbler. He is an expert at either making or mending shoes. There are several pairs of very excellent footgear in the royal apartments which testify to his skill in the noble trade sacred to St. Crispin. The king is also an artist and paints with no little skill.

King Oscar of Sweden is an expert woodsman. He can fell a tree with the ease of a veteran woodchopper. He braves the severest weather to secure his favorite exercise.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York is a ropemaker. He learned to do the trick in his seafaring days. An old sailor taught him. The duke is as good a ropemaker as he is a sailor, and no better seaman walks the decks of her majesty's fleet.

The Princess of Wales is an expert dairy maid. She knows all about what to do with the morning and evening milkings. She can discuss cream separators learnedly and knows how to churn.

It is evident that the hands of royalty are not idle in a practical way. The facts indicate that if an irresistable wave of republicanism should sweep over the world, and place royalty at a discount, there would at least be several of the reigning families who would not be thrown upon charity.—New York Journal.

Animals and Steam.

A writer in a German engineering journal contrasts the behavior of different animals toward steam machinery. That proverbially stupid animal, the ox, stands composedly on the rails without having any idea of the danger that threatens him; dogs run among the wheels of a departing railway train without suffering any injury, and birds seem to have a peculiar delight in the steam engine. Larks often build their nests and rear their young under the switches of a railway over which heavy trains are constantly rolling, and swallows make their homes in engine houses. A pair of swallows has reared its young for years in a mill where a noisy 300 horse power engine is working day and night, and another pair has built a nest in the paddle box of a steamer that plies between Pesth and Semlin.

A Kansas City (Mo.) clothier gives a ton of coal free with every purchase amounting to $10.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Battle Against Sin."

TEXT: "I will deliver thee 2000 horses if thou be able on thy part to set riders upon them."—II Kings xviii., 23.

Up by the waterworks, the upper reservoir of Jerusalem, the general of the besieging army and the generals of besieged Jerusalem are in consultation. Though General Rab-shakeh had been largely paid to stop the siege, he kept the money and continued the siege—the military miscreant! Rab-shakeh derides the capacity of the city to defend itself and practically says: "You have not 2000 men who can manage horses. Produce 2000 cavalrymen, and I will give you a present of 2000 cavalry horses. You have not in all your besieged city of Jerusalem 2000 men who can mount them, and by bit and bridle control a horse." Rab-shakeh realized that it is easier to find horses than skillful riders, and hence he makes the challenge of the text: "I will deliver thee 2000 horses if thou be able to set riders upon them."

Rab-shakeh, like many another bad man, said a very suggestive thing. The world is full of great energies and great opportunities, but few know how to bridle them and mount them and manage them. More spirited horses than competent riders! The fact is that in the church of God we have plenty of fortresses well manned and plenty of heavy artillery and plenty of solid columns of brave Christian soldiery, but what we most need is cavalry—mounted troops of God—for sudden charge that seems almost desperate. If Washington, if New York, if London, are ever taken for God, it will not be by slow bombardment of argumentation or by regular unlimbering of great theological guns from the portholes of the churches, but by gallop of sudden assault and rush of holy energy that will astound and throw into panic the long lines of drilled opposition armed to the teeth. Nothing so scares the forces of sin as a revival that comes they know not whence, to do that which they cannot tell, to work in a way that they cannot understand. They will be overcome by flank movement. The church of God must double up their right or left wing. If they expect us from the North, we will take them from the South. If they expect us at 12 o'clock at noon, we will come upon them at 12 o'clock at night. The opportunities for this assault are great and numerous, but where are the men? "I will deliver thee 2000 horses if thou be able to set riders upon them."

The opportunities of saving America and saving the entire planet were never so many, never so urgent, never so tremendous as now. Have you not noticed the willingness of the printing press of the country to give the subject of evangelism full swing in column after column? Such work was formerly confined to tract distribution and religious journalism. Now the morning and evening newspapers, by hundreds and thousands of copies, print all religious intelligence and print most awakening discourses. Never since the world has stood has such a force been offered to all engaged in the world's evangelization. Of the more than 15,000 newspapers on this continent I do not know one that is not alert to catch and distribute all matters of religious information. Oh, now I see a mighty suggestiveness in the fact that the first book of any importance that was ever published after Johann Gutenberg invented the art of printing was the Bible. Well might that poor man toil on, polishing stones and manufacturing looking glasses and making experiments that brought upon him the charge of insanity and borrowing money, now from Martin Brether and now from Johann Faust, until he set on foot the mightiest power for the evangelization of the world. The statue in bronze which Thorwaldsen erected for Gutenberg in 1837 and the statue commemorating him by David D'Angers in 1840 and unveiled amid all the pomp that military processions and German bands of best music could give the occasion were insignificant compared with the fact, to be demonstrated before all earth and all heaven, that Johann Gutenberg, under God, inaugurated forces which will yet accomplish the world's redemption.

The newspaper press will yet announce Nations born in a day. The newspaper press will report Christ's sermons yet to be delivered and describe His personal appearance, if, as some think, He shall come again to reign on earth. The newspaper press may yet publish Christ's proclamation of the world's emancipation from sin and sorrow and death. Tens of thousands of good men in this and other lands have been ordained by the laying on of hands to preach the gospel, but it seems to me that just now, by the laying on of the hands of the Lord God Almighty, the newspaper presses are being ordained for preaching the Gospel with wider sweep and mightier resound than we have ever yet imagined. The iron horses of the printing press are all ready for the battle, but where are the men good enough and strong enough to mount them and guide them? "I will deliver thee 2000 horses if thou be able to set riders upon them."

Go out to the soldiers' home and talk with the men who have been in the wars, and they will give right appreciation of what is the importance of the cavalry service in battle. You hear the clatter of the hoofs and the whir of the arrows and the clash of the shields and the bang of the combines as they ride up and down the centuries. Clear back in time Osymandyas led 20,000 mounted troops in Bactriana. Josephus says that when the Israelites escaped from Egypt 50,000 cavalrymen rode through the parted Red Sea. Three hundred and seventy-one years before Christ Epaminondas headed his troops at full gallop. Alexander, on a horse that no other man could ride, led his mounted troops. Seven thousand horsemen decided the struggle at Arbela.

Although saddles were not invented until the time of Constantine, and stirrups were unknown until about 450 years after Christ, you hear the neighing and snorting of war chargers in the greatest battles of the ages. Austerlitz and Marengo and Solferino were decided by the cavalry. The mounted Cossacks re-enforced the Russian snowstorms in the obliteration of the French army. Napoleon said if he had only had sufficient cavalry at Bautzen and Lutzen his wars would have triumphantly ended. I do not wonder that the Duke of Wellington had his old war horse Copenhagen turned out in best pasture, and that the Duchess of Wellington wore a bracelet of Copenhagen's hair. Not one drop of my blood but tingles as I look at the arched neck and pawing hoof and panting nostril of Job's cavalry horse. "Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? He paweth in the valley; he goeth on to meet the armed men. The quiver against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting."

I think it is the cavalry of the Christian hosts, the grand men and women who, with bold dash and holy recklessness and spurred on energies, are to take the world for God. To this army of Christian service belong the evangelists. It ought to be the business of the regular churches to multiply them, to support them, to cheer them, to clear the way for them. Some of them you like; some of them you do not like. You say some are too sensational, and some of them are not enough learned, and some of them are erratic, and some of them are too vehement, and some of them pray too loud. Oh, fold up your criticism and let them do that which we, the pastors, can never do.

I like all the evangelists I have ever seen or heard. They are busy now; they are busy every day of the week. While we, the pastors, serve God by holding the fortress of righteousness and drilling the Christian soldiery and by marshaling anthems and sermons and ordinances on the right side, they are out fighting the forces of darkness "hip and thigh, with great slaughter." All success to them! The faster they gallop the better I like it. The keener the lances they fling the more I admire them. We care not what conventionality they infract if they only gain the victory. Moody and Chapman and Mills and Jones and Harrison and Munhall and Major Cole and Crittenden and a hundred others are now making the cavalry charge, and they are this moment taking New York and Philadelphia and Cincinnati for God, and I wish they might take our Nation's capital. Hear the tremendous facts: There are now in this country nearly 160,000 church congregations with nearly 21,000,000 communicants and seating capacity in church for more than 43,000,000 people—in other words, room in the churches for three-fourths of the population of this country, and about one-third of the population of this country already Christian. In other words, we will have only to average bringing two souls to God during the next three years and our country is redeemed. Who cannot, under the power of the Holy Ghost, bring two souls to God in three years? As so many will bring hundreds and thousands to God, most of you have to bring only one soul to God and the Gospel campaign for this continent will be ended. If you cannot bring one soul to God, or two souls, or three souls, in three years, you are no Christian and deserve yourself to be shut out of heaven. The religious pessimists of this country are all the time depicting the obstacles as so great and our forces as so small that we half of the time feel that we are attempting an impossibility.

Take out of your prayers and preaching some of your stuffing of groans and put in something of acclamation and triumph, and the United States will be gospelized, and if the United States be gospelized America will be gospelized, and, America gospelized, we will take Asia from the Pacific beach and Europe from the Atlantic beach, and not far from now the lost star we live on will take its place among the constellations that never fell. Let the more than 21,000,000 communicants, as they lift the sacramental cup to their lips take oath that they will not rest until the other 40,000,000 are saved. The opportunities are all saddled and bridled. Where are the men and women to guide them? "I will deliver thee 2000 horses if thou be able to set riders upon them." What two men can do for good or evil is impressed upon me by the fact that, two Scotchmen going to California, each took something that would remind him of his native country. The one took a thistle, the National emblem of Scotland. The other took a hive of bees. Years went by, and the work of the two Scotchmen is widely seen. The curse of the Pacific Slope is the thistle, and the blessing of the Pacific Slope is the honey found everywhere in woods and fields. In your life are you responsible for honey or thistles, and if one man can do so much good and another so much evil, how much could be done for the ransom of this country by 21,000,000 people all consecrated?

Get out of the way with your dolorous foreboding and change your dirges for what we have not done for the grand march of what we may do and will do. The woman at Sedan, in whose house Napoleon the last was waiting to make surrender of himself and his army, said to the overthrown French Emperor, "What can I do for you?" And the despairing ex-monarch replied, "Nothing but draw down the blind so that I cannot be stared at." In this Gospel campaign we have plenty to draw down the blinds. In God's name, I say, pull up the blinds and let the morning sun of the coming victory shine upon us. What we want in this campaign for God is the self abnegation and courage of the men of Sir Colin Campbell, who, as Lord Bishop Cowie of New Zealand, once chaplain of his army, told me, said to the troops: "Men, no retreat from this place. Die right here." And they shouted: "Yes, Sir Colin. We will do it." And they did!

Temporary defeats ought not to dishearten. What is Bunker Hill monument? Monument of defeat. But from that bloody mount American independence started for its grandest achievement, and all the defeats of the cause of God are incident victory:

> Thy saints in all this glorious war
> Shall conquor, though they die.
> They see the triumph from afar
> And seize it with their eye.

And now, standing as I do in this National capital, let me say that what we want in the Senate and House of Representatives and the Supreme Court is a penticostal blessing that will shake the continent with divine mercy. There recently came into my hands the records of two Congressional prayer meetings, on the rolls of which were the names of the most eminent Senators and Representatives who then controlled the destinies of this republic—the one Congressional prayer meeting in 1857 and the other in 1865. The record is in the handwriting of the philanthropist, William E. Dodge, then a member of Congress. There are now more Christian men in the National Legislature than ever before. Why will they not band together in a religious movement which before the inauguration of the next President shall enthrone Christ in the hearts of this Nation? They have the brain, they have the eloquence, they have the influence. God grant them the grace sufficient! Who in Congressional circles will establish the capitoline prayer meeting in 1897? Let the evening of the last decade of this century be irradiated with such a religious splendor. There are the opportunities for a National and international charge, all bridled and saddled. Where are the riders to mount them?

The cavalry suggests speed. When once the reins are gathered into the hands of the soldierly horseman, and the spurs are struck into the flanks, you hear the rataplan of the hoofs. "Velocity" is the word that describes the movement, acceleration, momentum, and what we want in getting into the kingdom of God is celerity. You see the years are so swift, and the weeks are so swift, and the days are so swift, and the hours are so swift, and the minutes are so swift, we need to be swift. For lack of this appropriate speed many do not get into heaven at all. Here we are in the last Sabbath of the year. Did you ever know a twelvemonth quicker to be gone? The goldenrod of one autumn speaks to the goldenrod of the next autumn, and the crocus of one springtime to the crocus of another springtime, and the snowbanks of adjoining years almost reach each other in unbroken curve. We are in too much hurry about most things. Business men in too much hurry rush into speculations that ruin them and ruin others. People move from place to place in too great haste, and they wear out their nerves and weaken the heart's action. But the only thing in which they are afraid of being too hasty is the matter of the soul's salvation. Yet did any one ever get damaged by too quick repentance or too quick pardon or too quick emancipation? The Bible recommends tardiness, deliberation and snail-like movement in some things, as when it enjoins us to be slow to speak and slow to wrath and slow to do evil, but it tells us, "The King's business requireth haste," and that our days are as the flight of a weaver's shuttle and ejaculates: "Escape for thy life. Look not behind thee. Neither stay thou in all the plain." Other cavalry troops may fall back, but mounted years never retreat. They are always going ahead, not on an easy canter, but at full run. Other regiments hear the command of "Halt!" and pitch their tents for the night. The regiments of the years never hear the command of "Halt!" and never pitch tent for the night.

The century leads on its troop of 100 years, and the year leads on its troop of 365 days, and the day leads on its troop of 24 hours, and the hour leads on its troop of 60 minutes, and all are dashing out of sight. Perhaps there are two years in which we are most interested—our first and our last. Held up in our mother's arms, we watched the flight of the first. With wondering eyes we all watch the coming of the last. The name of that advancing year we cannot call. It may be in the nineties of this century, it may be in the tens or twenties or thirties of the next century, but it is coming at full gallop.

With what mood will we meet it? In jocosity, as did Thomas Hood in his last moment, saying, "I am dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wishes to earn a lively Hood." Or in fear, as did Thomas Paine, saying in his last moment, "Oh, how I dread this mysterious leap in the dark." Or in boastfulness, as did Vespasian, saying in his last moment, "Ah, methinks I am becoming a god!" Or in frivolity, as did Demonax, the infidel philosopher, saying in his last moment, "You may go home; the show is over." Or conscience stricken, as did Charles IX, of France, saying in his last moment: "Nurse, nurse! What murder! What blood!" Or shall we meet it in gladness of Christian hope, like that of Julius Charles Hare, who said in his last moment, "Upward, upward!" Or like that of Richard Baxter, in his last moment saying, "Almost well." Or like that of Martin of Tours, saying in his last moment, "I go to Abraham's bosom." Or like that of polished Addison, who said in his last moment "See with what ease a Christian can die." Or like that of George Whitefield, who felt that he had said all that he could of Christ, declaring in his last moment, "I shall die silent." Or like that of Mrs. Schimmelpenich, who said in her last moment: "Do you not hear the voices? And the children's are the loudest." Or like that of Dragonnatti, saying in his last moment: "Stand aside! I see my father and my mother coming to kiss me."

Or as did the dying girl who, having a few evenings before sat on a bench in a London mission, was seen to have tears of contrition rolling down her cheek, and who, departing from the room, had put in her hand by a Christian woman a Bible, with the passage marked, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." Though having promised to be at the next meeting, she did not come. The Christian woman who gave her the Bible was visiting the hospital, and the nurse said to her: "I wish you had been here a little while ago. We had a young woman who had been run over by a wagon. Poor thing, she was fearfully crushed and died almost at once. She had a Bible in her hand, with your name in it, and she said when she was brought in: 'Thank God I found Christ as my Saviour last night! The blood of Jesus Christ, His son, cleanseth us from all sin.'" Oh, my friends, if all right for the next world, the years cannot gallop past too rapidly. If it were possible for the centuries to take the speed of the years, and the years the speed of the days, and the days the speed of the hours, they could do us no harm. The shorter our life the longer our heaven. The sooner we get out of the perils of this life, if our work be done, the better. No man is safe till he is dead. Better men than we have been wrecked, and at all ages. Lord and Lady Napier were on horseback on a road in India. Lord Napier suddenly said to Lady Napier, "Ride on and fetch assistance and do not ask me why." She sped on and was soon out of sight. The fact was a tiger's eyes glared on them from the thicket, and he did not dare to tell her, lest, affrighted, she fall in the danger and perhaps lose her life. From all sides of us, on this road of life, there are perils glaring on us, from tigers of temptation, and tigers of accident, and tigers of death, and the sooner we get out of the perils of this life the better. Let 1897 take the place of 1896, and 1898 the place of 1897, and our souls will be landed where there shall be "nothing to hurt or destroy in all God's holy mount." "No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast shall go up thereon. It shall not be found there, but the redeemed shall walked there. And the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion, with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads. They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

Oh, will it not be grand when from the windows and doors of the "house of many mansions" we look out and see passing along the golden boulevards of heaven the white horse cavalry that St. John describes in Revelation? John Wesley said he thought horses had souls, but take the story in Revelation as figurative or literal, you must admit that none but cavalry horses are mentioned as being in heaven. John xix, 14. "The armies which were in heaven followed Him upon white horses." You see, they are mounted troops. Their leader is in deep crimson attire. His vesture, we are told, is "dipped in blood," not blood of human slaughter, as many other conquerors have their attire, but His own blood, blood of crucifixion agony, the blood by which He redeemed you and me. That deep red of garment is in vivid contrast with the snowy white charger on which our Lord is seated. And no saved sinner can gaze on that red and that white without remembering that though his sins were once red like crimson they have become whiter than snow. Oh, those celestial cavalcades whom our Conqueror in scarlet shall lead on through the streets of heaven! Wide streets, hundreds of mounted troops abreast, long streets, thousands in sight followed by coming thousands through the long day of heaven which hath no setting sun. Mind you, only the cavalry are in that sunning procession, those who did work outside the forts, those who dared all things for God, those who had in them the spirit of holy dash. We who did easy work may look at that procession, but will not be a part of it. There they pass, the equestrians and equestriennes of heaven, regiments of evangelists, of tract distributers, of street preachers, of salvation armies, of once half starved home missionaries of the frontiers, of those who did inconspicuous service for Christ and never had their name in the newspapers but once, and that in the notice of their own obsequies—a notice not accompanied by the request, "Send no flowers," for there was no danger that there would be a profusion of flowers.

As from the windows and doors of the "house of many mansions" we look on the passing spectacle some of us will wish that on earth we had had less salary and more hardship, less comfort and more exposure, less caution and more courage, less shelter and more storm, less smooth sailing and more cyclone, and that we had dared all at the front instead of taking good care of ourselves in the rear. Forward, mounted troops! Favorites of heaven! Cavalrymen and cavalrywomen of the Lord God Almighty. No chargers of heaven too white or too arched of neck or too prancing of gait for those seated on them. If Job's warhorse, while the battle was going on, said, "Ha, ha!" shall not these chargers, now that the day is won, utter a more jubilant "Ha, ha?" Forward, under arches of triumph, by fountains rainbowed of eternal joy and amid gardens abloom with unfading efflorescence, and along palaces where, after they have dismounted, these souls shall reign forever and ever, they march, they brandish their weapons with which they gained bloodless victory, and they rise in stirrups of gold to greet all the rest of heaven gazing upon them from the amethystine balconies. A glorious heaven it will be for all of us who anywhere and anyhow served the Lord, but an especial heaven, a mounted heaven, a processional heaven for those who have done outside work, exposed work, and belonged to the Lord's cavalry. "The armies which were in heaven followed Him upon white horses."

Then, let the creaking door of the closing year go shut. When that closes, better doors will open. The world's brightest and happiest years are yet to come. Toward them we speed on in the swiftest stirrup. Cavalry charge at Inkerman was not so rapid. At last the equestrians equal the chargers. At last the riders are as many as the horses.

ELKS EATING EVERYTHING.

Thirty Thousand of Them Foraging in Western Hay Corrals.

Farmers in the section of country around Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, are threatened with a catastrophe. It is nothing less than a fodder famine, due to the depredations of elks in that vicinity. It is estimated that the herds contain not less than 30,000 head, and they are consuming every straw of fodder they can possibly get to in the hay corrals, and the farmers are unable to drive them away. The number of elk is larger than ever known before in this section. What to do with them is as yet an unsolved problem. It is certain that an enormous number will die of starvation.

To Increase the Militia Fund.

Adjutant-General Axline, of Ohio, has taken the lead in a concerted movement on the part of the States to have the regular annual appropriation for the aid of the National Guard increased from $400,000 to $1,000,000. The Adjutant-Generals of seventeen States have joined General Axline in the movement.

How to Relax.

Cold weather, whether damp or dry, will produce, even if we are extremely careful, sudden soreness and stiffness of the limbs and muscles. This is much owing to sudden change of temperature from a warm room to out-door air. Cold contracts and warmth expands or relaxes, and it is for this reason that when one is sore and stiff from sudden cold, the application of St. Jacobs Oil brings immediate and sure relief, as it gives warmth and relaxation to the stiffened muscles and makes supple the sore and cramped limbs. With a vigorous rubbing with this great remedy for pain, no one need suffer with soreness and stiffness more than a very short time. It is especially the best remedy for suffering where we require a prompt cure, and it is particularly the best because its cures are permanent.

How people like to lie about "a way up" society!

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are some very important lessons which can only be learned from a mistake.

100

Doses One Dollar is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is economy to get Hood's when you need a blood purifier and nerve tonic because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

"You are worth your weight in gold to me, darling!" he murmured. "Then do go home early, George, dear," she replied, wearily. "I've lost ten pounds since we became engaged, just sitting up with you. We can't afford such extravagance."—Harper's Bazar.

Lad of 10—I say, pa, what is the meaning of these numbers at the bottom of every picture? Look at this one: Shakspeare, 153. Perplexed Father (who has never been in a gallery before)—O!—ah!—I expect that is his telephone number. — Humoristische Blaetter.

Acquaintance—How much do you pay your typewriter? Humorist—Twenty-five dollars a week. Acquaintance—Isn't that rather a high salary? Humorist—Well, yes; but you see, she has to write out all my jokes.—Somerville Journal.

WOMAN'S LONG HOURS.

SHE TOILS AFTER MAN'S DAY'S WORK IS DONE.

What She Has to Contend With—Work That Sooner or Later Breaks Down Her Delicate Organism.

The great majority of women "work to live" and "live to work," and as the hands of the clock approach the hour of six, those employed in stores, offices, mills and factories, hail closing time with

joy. They have won their day's bread, but some duties are yet to be performed, and many personal matters to be attended to. They have mending to do, and dresses or bonnets to make, and long into the night they toil, for they must look neat, and they have no time during the day to attend to personal matters.

Women, therefore, notwithstanding their delicate organism, work longer and more closely than men.

They do not promptly heed such signs as headache, backache, blues pains in the groins, bearing-down, "all gone" feeling, nervousness, loss of sleep and appetite, whites, irregular or painful monthly periods, cold and swollen feet, etc., all symptoms of womb trouble, which, if not quickly checked, will launch them in a sea of misery.

There is but one absolute remedy for all those ills. Any woman who has to earn her own living will find it profitable to keep her system fortified with this tried and true woman's friend. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound speedily removes the cause and effects a lasting cure.

We are glad to produce such letters as the following from Miss M. G. McNamee, 114 Catherine St., Utica, N.Y.:

For months I had been afflicted with that tired feeling, no ambition, no appetite, and a heavy bearing-down feeling of the uterus. I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Soon those bad feelings passed away; I began to have more ambition, my appetite improved and I gained rapidly in every way, and now I am entirely well. I advise all my friends to use the Compound, it is woman's truest friend."

DEATH FOR GOLD.

WESTERN MINERS ARE RUSHING INTO CALIFORNIA'S DEATH VALLEY.

An Arid Tract in the Mojave Desert Which is Whitened By the Bones of Prospectors....Repofts of Big Finds.

Once more gold has been discovered in Death Valley and the Mojave deserts. Once more the long, arid levels—breathless, treeless and lifeless—will gleam with the bones of prospectors and explorers. Once more wagons will stand in the hot, white sands with shining, rustless tires, until they rack apart and drop to pieces for want of moisture to hold them together.

Take down your map and draw a line from latitude 35 to 37 and longitude 116 to 118 and you will have within the enclosure a block of desert comprising 20,000 square miles.

This vast enclosure, says the New York Herald, is dotted with the white bones of dead men and old yokes of dead oxen and the paraphernalia of ancient emigrant trains. No vulture wheels above in the bald, blue sky; no wolf or coyote howls from the sandy ridges. It is a sepulchre reigns forever. The rush has already commenced, and the flat levels along the Mojave are marked with the deep wheel tracks of daring prospectors. This is because it is winter and in winter the desert is comparatively kind. Let them find gold and let them hang to it as long as their strength lasts. The desert will dream in placid silence until summer comes, and then the prospectors will die like rats in a trap, before they can get over the high, stony ridges that surround Death Valley.

The area of the desert is traversed by numerous parallel valleys running from northwest to southeast and bounded by great ranges of treeless hills. The centre valley of these is the one that bears the name of Death. It is the hottest on earth and vies in many ways with the bottomless pit. And no wonder. It is from 100 to 500 feet below the level of the sea.

At various times since its discovery individuals have penetrated the arid waste. A government expedition passed hurriedly through it, but could not spare time to make explorations for fear of losing their lives.

Springs were found, but they were not sufficient to quench the thirst of a suffering mule. The average midnight heat during summer is said to be close to 110 degrees, much of which is subterranean.

Death Valley is overhung on the east by the Funeral Mountains, which rise above it in great bald ridges. They are called the Funeral Mountains because they have witnessed one of the saddest tragedies that even the Death Valley has ever witnessed.

In the early fifties an emigrat train, steering south, away from the regular trail, sighted a range of mountains on the far side of a wide, blinding desert. "Two days will take us across the desert and in the mountains we will find water," they argued. So they filled their water barrels, and, with cracking whips launched their white prairie ships over the white and motionless waves of the borax desert. Forty miles, fifty miles, a night's encampment; sixty, seventy-five miles, and the blue mountains that had hung like a painting against the sky were reached.

No wood, no water, no grass, no song of birds or sound other than the thirsty lowing of maddened oxen, the cry of children and the wail of women. Men have instincts that are godlike in emergencies such as these.

They parcelled out the precious store of food and the more than precious store of water, giving the women and children two-thirds of everything in sight. Then they pitched camp at the foot of the mountains.

On the next day, with infinite trouble, they gradually rolled the great wagons to the top of the mountains, one behind the other in a long line. They wheeled into a stony plateau at the top. Then a great cry broke from them.

To the west lay the shining white levels of as dead a land as God ever made. There were nothing but grease wood and a few bare clumps of sagebrush in sight—nothing but the silence of death and utter desolation.

And yet it was a sight that would have filled the heart of a painter with delight. To the northwest lay the ranges of the Argus and the Sierras, hundreds of miles away. To the south they could see the Pilot Butte, the Calicos and the San Bernardino range, beyond which was safety. These mountains were blue and faintly streaked with snow. To the north were range upon range of mountains nameless and unknown.

At their feet, beyond the mesa, which they reached later, was a narrow valley, all streaked with soda, like the white ribs of a skeleton, spotted with lava buttes and blotched with age. It was death to go back. They could never have survived the journey. They could only plunge on, into the unknown.

And so they lowered the wagons by ropes down to the mesa or table land below. They could get no further. A melancholy meeting was held. There were no tears; only sad questioning eyes and burning gazes across the wastes. They resolved to separate. Each man took his own. Whithersoever the husbands went there went the wives, faithful, mute and questionless, and the little children.

A great, gaunt emigrant named Brand took his children in his arms, and, followed by his wife and two others, struck off westward toward the Pasamint range. The others separated, going according to their several ideas. The two men following Towne drove two oxen. On top of the mountain range these were killed and some of the meat was dried. From the top of these mountains, looking back, they could see black dots far out over the desert, crawling along sluggishly and ant-like. There were other dots that lay on the white sands quiet and still.

In the horrible march of the next day Brand's two children died in his arms. With his hands he scooped a grave for them in the hot sands, and, lifting his wife on his shoulder, walked on, hour by hour, until he began to race, and the woman had to guide him toward his objective point, the western side of the Argus range.

One day there staggered into a little mining camp in Eastern California a tall, skeleton-like man, bearing a dead woman in his arms. He sat down by the side of a little stream where men were washing for gold with cradles. When they came to him he snarled like a wild beast and would not let them touch the woman. It was Brand.

Finally he was subdued by force, and, realizing his condition, the miners gave him food and drink, and in a week he was well. The story he told was startling. A rescue party was made up, which hurried eastward. Along the trail which Brand had traversed and scattered on either side they found the dry and mummied remains of thirty men, women and children. As late as 1860 bones were still found far south of the camp on the mesa. Some of them were within 300 yards of a spring, which they had failed to reach.

AN EMPEROR'S WARDROBE.

Kaiser William's is Probably the Most Extensive in the World.

It is not easy for the average person to form an idea of the dimensions of the wardrobe of him of Germany. Some sort of a list of his possessions in this respect has recently been made out, and from this it appears that, to begin with, his Majesty possesses a uniform of every regiment in the Prussian army with the helmets, caps, epaulets, swords, etc., en suite. Over and above this, the Emperor, being the head of an endless number of regiments in Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Baden and Hesse, a complete uniform of each of these hangs in his clothes presses. But this is not all. Two rooms at the palace at Berlin are entirely filled with uniforms of the regiments in Austria, Russia, Sweden, England, Italy and other countries which "belong to" William II. To these must be added the uniforms of Admiral of the British and Swedish fleets.

There are all the ordinary suits for morning, noon and night during the warm and cold seasons; the hunting suits and uniforms, which latter the Emperor has introduced for the use of himself and his courtiers; the uniforms of the English and German yacht clubs, lawn tennis clothes, etc. To each suit belong special hats, gloves, cravats and canes. The Emperor's body linen is, again, specially made to "go with" the various suits of clothes, and there are whole packing cases full of tie-pins, rings, studs, etc.

The keeper of this private "museum," who is, as a rule, a superannuated valet, has under him a number of men well versed in the art of the needle. These do what little mending there is to be done, in the way of sewing on buttons, braids and ornaments. But though his Majesty has so extensive a wardrobe, he is most careful and parsimonious concerning it, and the uniforms especially are treated with great consideration. New collars and cuffs are added three or four times to the ordinary uniforms before a coat is "done with," and not an article of clothing is ever wasted. The German and foreign orders in the Emperor's possession are estimated at about $2 500,000, and when the "travelling Emperor" goes abroad there are among his luggage some iron cases containing a selection of orders representing the sum of $15,000.—Westminster Budget.

A Wonderful Drug.

All through Eastern Asia a plant grows which is called ginseng. It is indigenous to Japan, China, Korea and Manchuria. At its full growth it stands about a foot to a foot and a half high. The flower is purple and develops into a bunch of brilliant red berries. The plant grows wild and is in this state the most valuable, being extremely rare, probably because it is so eagerly sought after. Indeed, it is worth more than its weight in gold. The cultivated plant is less costly, but is the one indispensable drug of the regions where it grows. The fields are very carefully guarded, watchmen being stationed on high perches and kept on duty day and night, lest thieves break through and steal the precious vegetable. It takes six years for the plants to reach their full maturity, then the roots are used medicinally and are considered a penacea for all the ills of life. It is said that scarcely a dose is prepared in these countries in which ginseng does not appear in one form or other. The preparation of this decotion is a curious process. It is cooked in a dish resembling our farina kettle, being a double boiler with a hollow cover. The root is placed inside of the pot. The hollow cover is filled with rice, and the whole is baked over a brisk fire. When the rice is done the ginseng tea or drink is supposed to be sufficiently cooked and is drank with the utmost faith in its efficacy.

The new Central Railway in London will be fifty-four feet underground, will have fourteen stations, and make the distance from the Bank to Shepherds Bush, for which the 'busses require an hour and a quarter, in twenty-five minutes.

WANTED TO SEE A BICYCLE.

Owned a Horse Ranch and His Business Was Ruined.

"There goes one er th' goldarned things, George!"

The speaker was a white-bearded man fully 70 years of age, and, from his appearance, evidently a farmer. The person addressed was a younger man, his high-heeled boots and red necktie also denoting the agriculturist.

It was at the Morrison street bridge—and just before 5 o'clock in the morning. The gray night mist had not yet lifted from the river, but these two men had risen from their beds—impelled by a curiosity to see a bicycle.

"Yes, sir," answered the elder of the two, in response to a question, "we're out yere on this bridge ter see a bicycle—a critter neither of us has ever seen afore. You see, we live in the mountains back of Clatskanie, an' bicycles don't come our way.

"We come up river on th' G. W. Shaver, an' comin' up, George says ter me: 'Pop, did yer ever see a bicycle?' an' I had to admit that I hadn't, although I understand th' pesky things are plenty enough, judgin' from th' figures published in th' papers regardin' th' output of th' factories buildin' them. But this is th' first time I've bin ter town in eigh on thirteen years, an' fer th' life of me I kain't recollect seein' one of th' machines then.

"So I jest asked th' purser where th' best place to catch sight of a bicycle early in th' mornin' was in Portland, an' he told me th' bridge here ahead of th' steamer. Well, I was that peskered to see one that I routed George out so soon as it was daylight, an' we've been standin' on this bridge ever since waitin' fer a bicycle man ter come along." Then, turning to his companion, the old man said:

"Well, if I did rout yer out kinder early, ye're the most interested George."

"Yer bet I am!" George replied; and then the younger man went on to tell what the bicycle has done for the horse-raiser and farmer. He has a band of some 60 horses on the range, and ninety acres of oats. Five years ago these horses would average $25 per head unbroken, and he received 60 cents per bushel for the oats not used in getting his horses in condition for market. To-day the horses can hardly be given away, and his oats bring 31 cents. And this he ascribes to the bicycle.

And so the two men sat, perched on the bridge railing, watching, as the morning grew on, the increased number of bicyclists crossing the bridge, and pouring out their anathemas on that "goldarned thing," the silent steed.—Portland Telegram.

Mexican Burials.

The Mexicans have a queer way of burying the dead. The corpse is tightly wrapped in century plant matting, and placed in a coffin hired for about a shilling. One or two natives, as the case may be, place the coffin on their heads and go at a trot to the grave, where the body is interred, and the coffin is then returned. The wealthy class use the tram cars as hearses, and the friends follow beside the car on foot.

"Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass. U. S. A., have given years of study to the skilful preparation of cocoa and chocolate, and have devised machinery and systems peculiar to their methods of treatment, whereby the purity, palatability and highest nutrient characteristics are retained. Their preparations are known the world over, and have received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer. There is hardly any food-product which may be so extensively used in the household in combination with other foods as cocoa and chocolate; but here again we urge the importance of purity and nutrient value, and these important points, we feel sure, may be relied upon in Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate."—*Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*

The man who has lived only for himself has wasted his time and robbed the world.

A 50-Cent Calendar Free.

Perhaps the most beautiful Calendar issued for the year '97 is THE YOUTH'S COMPANION Art Calendar, which is given to each subscriber to the paper for the year '97. It is made up of four charming pictures, beautifully reproduced in twelve harmonious colors. It is in form a four-page folder which, when extended, is 20x24 inches in size. The subjects are delightfully attractive. This Calendar makes a desirable ornament for a mantel, centre-table or writing desk. It is not for sale only by the publishers of THE YOUTH'S COMPANION at 50 cents per copy. Only because of the enormous number published is it possible for the publishers of THE COMPANION to send it free to all COMPANION subscribers.

The fears we borrow are the hardest to drive away.

If you have tried Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap you have decided to use it all the time. If you haven't tried it you owe it to yourself to do so. Your grocer has it or will get it. Be sure that wrappers are printed in red.

Unless you want to be poor don't try to keep all you get.

More Potash

in the fertilizers applied on the farm means larger and better yields of crops, permanent improvement of the soil and

More Money

in the farmer's pocket

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention this paper and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

If you knew that to-morrow would be your last day how would you spend this?

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

The man who would be considered wise often turns out to be otherwise.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

When a little man is lifted up everybody finds out that he is little.

After physician's had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

Live to do good and you will never tire of your employment.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

We are rich not in what we have, but in what we cannot lose.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thomson's Eye water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Getting the big head shrinks the heart.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The man who thinks he knows others is a great stranger to himself.

FREE REVOLVER FREE! WATCH FREE! 38 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer. Every person who sees this will send to us, having express office. Will be entitled to 1 watch, Gentle sellers. F. & W. Model 32 or 38 Self Revolver, 1 solid Nickel 8 day watch and also these set watch 1 elegant rolled gold R. Very clear, 6 triple silver plated 25 tea spoons worth $1., Fair gold plated $1 Cuff buttons, Solid gold watch charm worth $1., Imitation diamond ring, solid gold $2 pearl pin, 1 doz. Collar buttons, 100 Envelopes, 1 doz. high grade Lead pencils, 1 Lead pencil sharpener, 1 Pocket memorandum and 1 perpetual button hole keyguard. All we ask, in order to introduce our Ointment is that you show us or send to many perhaps 50 of our friends. Ointment is put up in boxes and sold at $1.00. Full explanation, all free. Remember you only pay $4.99 and express charges for the above and the 50 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the lot worth 5 times what we ask don't pay 1 cent.

Address Winston M'f'g Co., Winston, N. C.

THERE'S MONEY IN IT---
THAT MEANS IN A GOOD PATENT.

You have heard that Singer, the inventor of the Singer Sewing Machine, left an estate of over 20 millions of dollars. Christopher Meyer, the rubber shoe man, left about 10 millions, and many other inventors earned equally large fortunes. Try your chances and buy a share in a good patent. We offer them for only $5.00 and upwards in first class inventions. Our circular E gives a full description of our business methods. Send your name and we mail circular free of charge. AMERICAN PATENT EXPLORING CO., Limited, Fulton Bldg., 130 Fulton St., NEW YORK.

A NOVELTY IN LITERATURE. Dr. T. Foo Yuen's New Gift Book. An oriental physician's contribution to the English language. Prepared by the most successful Chinese physician in America, one of the thirty living graduates of the Imperial Medical College, Pekin, of the highest rank; explains the most ancient and wonderful system of healing ever known, now growing in favor throughout America: 148p. Free on application. Dr. T. Foo Yuen, 929 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Cal.

ONE of our customers, who did $7000 worth of drilling last year, says he is glad he took our advice and BOUGHT A MACHINE THAT WOULD DO THE WORK! We make the best line of modern WELL Drilling machinery, and that is the kind *that pays the user.* LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

1000 DEAD MEN WANTED. Those who are dead to the world and know it. Enclose one dollar in a letter. No need to register it. Don't let people suspect your rashness, but receive a plain, sealed package of Manly Invigorator. Not a new discovery, but what any good physician would prescribe. Address, Lock Box 166, Hartford, Conn.

LADIES. REGULATING TABLETS (guaranteed) Send 6¢ Stamps for sealed particulars to CAURY TABLET CO., 715 & 717 N. Gilmor St., Baltimore, Md.

ENG 1

OPIUM HABIT AND **DRUNKENNESS** Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

Get A Move On

THAT Listless, Aimless, Dull, Lack-Lustre feeling of yours shows that your internal machinery is running too slowly.

YOUR LIVER IS LAZY
BOWELS are languid
BLOOD is sluggish

Get a move on without delay, or you'll be a very sick person. Cascarets Candy Cathartic make your liver lively, your bowels regular, your blood pure, move your machinery. Buy a box to-day, any drug store. 10c., 25c., 50c., or mailed for price. Write for booklet and free sample.

Cascarets TRADE MARK. CANDY CATHARTIC
CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

ADDRESS STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO; MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK. 229

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

An elderly lady living at Fordham Heights, a part of New York City, and who was known to be a warm advocate of Ripans Tabules for any case of liver trouble or indigestion, said to a reporter who visited her for the purpose of learning the particulars of her case: "I had always employed a physician and did so on the last occasion I had for one, but at that time obtain d very beneficial results. I had never had any faith in patent medicines, but seeing Ripans Tabules recommended highly in the New York *Herald*, I concluded to give them a trial, and I found they were just what my case demanded. I have never employed a physician since, and that means a saving of $2 a call. A dollar's worth of

Ripans Tabules

lasts me a month, and I would not be without them now if it were my last dollar." At the time of this interview there were present two daughters who specially objected to their mother giving a testimonial which should parade her name in the newspapers, but to this the elder lady argued: "There may be other cases just like mine, and I am sure I take great pleasure in recommending the tabules to any one affected as I was. If the telling about my case in the papers enables some other person similarly affected to be as greatly benefited as I have been, I see no objection." And the daughters, familiar with her case and knowing how earnestly she felt about the benefit she had received from Ripans Tabules, decided that their mother was quite right.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 7.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Thirteenth

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

Saturday, Jan. 9, 1897,

To Saturday, Jan. 30, inclusive.

CHINA ANNEX--SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Cress Goods—Bargain Counter, front aisle,—Novelties and Staples—go to U at a loss to us.

Remnants from the rush and crush of past 2 months go at funny prices.

The Shoe stock deeds pruning—U get the benefit.

Stop, think! We can't tell U enough to even give U an idea. But U can stick a pin here—The Racket is the store that leads in Bellefonte.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

20 PER CENT. OFF.

On Wool Dress Goods.

For a short time only. Not just any time you can pick up such bargains, if you are in need, improve this opportunity.

THE REDUCTION SALE

On Underwear started last week is still in force. Another cold wave is scheduled for the latter part of this week.

Now you can get Woolen Underwear at wonderful reduction prices.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Local Items.

Isaac Hampton, Bellefonte's oldest citizen, died Dec. 29, aged 95 years.

We have had a week or more of mild, spring-like weather since the holidays.

Will Curry will move on Uriah Osman's farm near this place, next spring.

Uriah Osman contemplates a trip to Salt Lake City, to visit his daughter, Mrs. Horace Zerby.

One can have all the sleighing desired in these diggins providing you take it on bare roads.

This being the end of the first week in the New Year, have you stood by your new resolutions?

Rev. S. H. Dietzel has removed from Potter's Mills, to Cavetown, Washington county, Md.

Bring your sale bills to the Reporter office, where they will be printed in best style and on short notice.

The 16 page Christmas number of the Watchman with cover printed in colors, was pretty and suitable to the season.

The Reformed Sabbath school had an appropriate and enjoyable entertainment on Christmas evening. The Lutheran Sabbath school had quite a fine and interesting entertainment on New Year's evening.

A black bear weighing 400 pounds was shot and killed near Pennfield, on Monday, by Henry Heckman, who had followed the bear for a long distance. The animal was eight feet long.

Quarterly Meeting.

Our last Quarterly meeting will be held on the 9th and 10th inst. Quarterly Conference on Saturday at 1.30 o'clock, in the Zion church, near Tusseyville; Communion services Saturday evening at Linden Hall; Sunday morning at Zion, and Sunday evening at Spring Mills. Rev. Dr. O. L. Saylor, of Bethlehem, Pa., is expected to be with us.

J. H. ERDMAN, Pastor.

Union County Deaths.

In Mifflinburg, John, son of Samuel Hackenburg, aged 21 years, 5 months.

At New Berlin, Elizabeth Cornelius aged 85 years.

In New Berlin, Charles Aurand, age 57 years.

Samuel Crawford.

Samuel Crawford, an old and much esteemed resident and farmer of Gregg township, died at his home, on Sunday, 27 ult., aged about 65 years. He was an upright and useful citizen.

DIED IN ILLINOIS.

Benjamin Schmetzler, a Centre Countian, Passes Away.

From an Illinois paper dated Dec. 29, we clip the following: Benjamin Schmeltzer, one of the oldest and most respected citizens died at 7.30 o'clock Monday morning, at his home at Dakota. He had been sick for over five weeks, during which time he suffered intensely. A week ago Saturday he was much improved and hopes were entertained of his recovery, but from that time he gradually failed and in spite of the efforts made by his physicians he passed away. His death was due to a complication of diseases, chief of which was neuralgia of the heart. He has had attacks of the same disease at intervals for the past eleven years.

Mr. Schmeltzer was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1828. When three years old he removed with his parents to Centre county, which was thereafter his home until his removal to Ill. About 1850 he made a trip of a year's duration through Illinois and Iowa. He did not, however, remove to Stephenson county, Illinois, until 1866. While in the east he was engaged in farming and store-keeping.

After going to Dakota he was engaged in the mercantile business for several years. Since then he had been occupied in farming and stock buying. He was very successful in business and owned one of the finest farms in the county.

The deceased led an exemplary life as a citizen and always took a deep interest in public affairs. As a neighbor he was kind and obliging and always stood ready to help those in need. He was intimately connected with the College of Northern Illinois for a number of years. He was one of the founders of that institution and served successively as treasurer and president of the board of trustees.

Mr. Schmeltzer was a regular attendant of the Reformed church. In 1855 he married Miss Mary Hay, also a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Schmeltzer died July 8, 1895. The deceased was a member of a family of four brothers and four sisters, only two of whom survive, viz: Mrs. Mary Shaffer, of Madisonburg, Pa., and Mrs. Esther Gramley, of Rebersburg, Pa. Quite a number of nephews, nieces and other relatives reside in different parts of the county.

Two More.

Since publishing in the Reporter a list of those fishing for the post-mastership at Spring Mills, two names more are given us as having joined the list, these are Michael Shires and C. A. Krape, each sure of getting the best bite. Fishing is good along there and those of the ten who don't hook the post office, need only keep on, throw their lines into Allison's dam and Penn's creek and hook suckers. From all accounts they are having a lively pic-nic down there—one will be taken and nine will be left.

Houses Scarce.

Despite the fact that a greater number of dwellings have been erected in Centre Hall the past year than any year within its history, accommodations for families will be about as short as it was last year. Dwellings are in great demand and the town will show a large increase in population. A number of families who intended moving here cannot find room and are compelled to remain away. The building boom will continue for a year or so at least.

Stolen from a Buggy.

On Sunday evening two young men from Boalsburg visiting at Jared Kreamers and having their rig tied in front of Kreamer's store, on being ready to start home found their buggy cushions and whip missing. As there is reason to suspect who took those articles the guilty party will be given a reasonable time to leave them at Mr. Jared Kreamer's and avoid arrest.

Two Attempts at Suicide.

Wm. Watt, of Curtin, this county, after being lodged in the lockup at Altoona for drunkenness Tuesday night a week ago made two attempts at suicide—first by cutting his throat with a knife, and then by choking himself. He was caught in time in each attempt and was then put in irons.

Book on the Oil Development.

We have received from John J. McLauren, of Harrisburg, a copy of an interesting book, "Sketches in Crude Oil," 400 pages, liberally illustrated, and being a complete history of the petroleum industry in all parts of the world. Price $2. It deserves a place in all libraries.

Shipping Their Machinery.

The machinery for Poulson's handle factory will be shipped here from Howard this week. It will be set up at once and the plant put in operation as soon as possible. The large fifty-horse power engine has been set up and tested and a part of the shafting is already hung.

—The largest stock, the lowest prices, and satisfaction guaranteed is what gives the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, its big trade. Once a customer always a patron of that store.

STABBED A DOZEN TIMES.

An Enraged Christmas Reveler Terribly Wounds a Passerby.

A terrible tragedy was enacted at Gillentown, a small village near Snow Shoe, this county, Monday night, the 28th, and as a result Lewis Fye, aged 45 years, is lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by Harry Switzer, aged 22 years. Switzer is now lodged in the county jail in Bellefonte awaiting the result of Fye's injuries.

Switzer, as is alleged, purchased a keg of beer and invited a number of his friends to help him celebrate Christmas. The jollification was kept up until a late hour.

While Switzer and his friends were seated about a table drinking, a club came crashing through a window and narrowly missed hitting Switzer on the head. He grabbed a long-bladed knife and rushed out into the road. Fye happened to be coming along just at that time, and Switzer made a lunge at him, sinking the knife to the hilt in his shoulder. The two men clinched and then ensued a fearful battle on the roadside.

Fye was unarmed, and as he struggled with his assailant in the darkness he was stabbed in a dozen places, finally falling in a faint from the loss of blood. He was taken to his home and medical aid summoned, but it is thought he cannot live.

Switzer was placed under arrest, and when seen at the jail the following day said he was drunk when the deed was committed and that he had no knowledge of what he had done.

The G. A. R. Elected Officers.

The following are the officers of the Samuel Shannon Post No. 282, G. A. R. for the year 1897:

Post Commander, David Burrell; Senior Vice, Samuel Crotzer; Junior Vice, J. V. Horner; Adjutant, W. A. Krise; Quartermaster, Wm. Stiver; Surgeon, Dr. J. H. Van Valzah; Chaplain, G. P. Thomas; Officer of Day, J. I. Condo; Outside Guard, Wm. Snyder; Sergeant Major, George Sweeney; Representative to the State Encampment to be held at Johnstown in June, W. H. Stiver; Alternate W. A. Krise. Post Commander G. M. Boal acted as installing officer.

Child in a Bear's Den.

Little Elsie Yarrow wandered away from her home near Germania, in the Black forest, Lycoming county, Monday morning before Christmas, and all trace of her was lost. A heavy snow had fallen and a searching party organized by the father in search of the forest. The tracks of the child's feet were followed into a bear's den. There Elsie was found lying unconscious. The bear came out of the hole and was killed. Marvelous to state, the child had not been injured by the bear, and will recover.

Many After Plums.

The crop of plums is far too small to supply Centre county Republicans who are willing to accept them from the new county officials and from the post-master makers. There are upwards of 250 applicants for the 61 post-offices in the county; 77 applicants for commissioners' clerk; five lawyers ask to be commissioners' attorney; 13 men are after the court house janitorship; 21 are seeking the two positions of distiller's storekeeper and gauger.

Accepted the Call.

The call recently tendered Rev. Christine, of Northumberland county, to the Sinking Creek charge of the Presbyterian church, has been accepted and he will take charge of his pastorate about the first of February. The charge is composed of the Centre Hall, Centre Hill and Spring Mills congregations, and has been without a regular pastor for several years.

Sold his Property.

George Ocker sold his home in this town, including four lots, for $1900. He intends to move to the station, to be convenient to his grain and coal business.

Mr. H. J. Wise, of Zion, we understand, is the purchaser, and intends occupying it next spring.

Coming Wedding.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Belle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Boal, and Mr. John A. Heckman, at the home of the bride's parents, west of Old Fort, on Thursday evening next, January 14th. The ceremony will take place at six o'clock, and a number of invitations have been sent out.

Married.

At the M. E. parsonage, Spring Mills, by Rev. T. S. Faus, on Dec. 22, 1896, C. E. Zeigler, of Penn Hall, and Miss Minnie I. Miller, of Madisonburg.

Bought a Home in Centre Hall.

Henry Emerick, of Brush valley, has purchased the home of the late Ezra Grumbine, in this place, for $1200. He will quit farming and next spring become a citizen of our town.

——You certainly need a new equipment of underwear or a good dress suit. Call at Lewins, Bellefonte, and you will appreciate what he has in that line.

FIRE IN LEWISTOWN.

An Early Morning Blaze Which Raged for Five Hours.

Fire broke out last Saturday morning at 2 o'clock and raged for five hours before it was under control. The loss will reach $40,000, with insurance amounting to $30,000.

The fire, which is of supposed incendiary origin, started in the stable of Peter Spangler, and before a stream of water could be got on it had spread so rapidly that the whole alley from Brown to Dorcas streets was on fire. The flames consumed all the stables, communicated to the tin shop of Spangler & Brother, the wholesale grocery house of H. A. Felix, the barber shop and dwelling house of Peter Dreyer, the livery stable of Tice Brothers, and the livery stable and undertaking establishment of W. H. Felix. In spite of the efforts of the firemen all these places were destroyed, together with fifteen private stables. The Miller House was badly damaged by water and parts of it by fire, and the clothing store of George H. Swain was damaged by water. Two horses were roasted to death in the Miller House stable.

Attracted Attention.

Among the many handsome window displays that we saw in Bellefonte during the holiday season, none was more deserving of praise than that of Katz & Co., of the famous "Globe" establishment.

It was unique of its kind, and deserves more than a passing notice, and was the first of its kind ever seen there. Instead of filling their windows with a display of their handsome stock as they usually do, they made arrangements with his "Imperial Majesty," "Santa Claus," and had him busy at work all day and far into the night making toys for the little children.

The windows were all the time surrounded by a merry and delightful throng of little ones, who testified their delight by their joyous shouts. In a conspicuous corner Santa Claus had his own private mail box in which he received the letters from the children. Several hundred were handed in, and Messers. Katz & Co. donated a very handsome dressed doll to the little girl who wrote the best and most characteristic letter to "His Majesty." The letters were handed over to a committee of ladies who awarded the prize to Miss May Sechler, and we agree with them that the prize was worthily bestowed.

We congratulate Messers. Katz & Co. on their enterprise. They certainly merit the success they are now achieving.

Christmas.

Christmas was unusually quiet in this town and vicinity, altho it had a bright sky and the ground white with snow, but no sleighing for a want of depth of the "beautiful." In some of the adjoining counties the lovers of sleighing could enjoy sleigh-rides, behind the merry jingling bells, having been favored a few days previous with about a foot of snow.

In the afternoon a well-behaved party of Christmas fantastics from across the valley, paraded our streets, clad in grotesque mode, in carts and on horse back, with a large four-horse wagon decorated with Christmas trees, etc. The fellows were so everlastingly disguised that you couldn't tell whether they were Hottentots, Fejee Islanders or millionaires from the United States Senate, as the latter cut up some queer monkey shines occasionally.

Seriously Ill.

The wife of the late John Sankey, of this place and her daughter Alda, we learn from Dr. Jacobs, are seriously ill from typhoid pneumonia, and both in a precarious condition. We are glad to say that within the past few days the daughter, Alda, has been able to sit up again.

Mr. G. W. Glace, farmer, living one mile west of here, is quite ill from heart trouble.

Mrs. John Puff, of this place, we are sorry to learn, is seriously ill of consumption.

Another Wedding.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 24th, Christmas eve, Frank Gfrerer and Miss Sadie E. Royer were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Royer, just a short distance south of the Old Fort, on the Benner farm. Rev. Rearick officiated in the ceremony, which was witnessed by only the immediate friends and relatives.

Pleasant Gap Has a Boom.

Our sister village, Pleasant Gap, on the other side of the mountain, has a building boom on hand, which will afford work for its mechanics. The following citizens are about to erect new houses: Amon Kerstetter, Henry Twitmire, and Harry Hile. In addition James Kerstetter intends remodeling his dwelling. The place is already large enough to wear boro pants.

—A larger and better line of storm coats no store in Centre county ever carried than do Lewins, at Bellefonte. The stock will be pushed out at a lively rate the next few weeks. Prices will make them go.

A RUBBER ON YOUR FOOT....

....Is worth two or three doctors' bills. Which would you rather have? We have none of the doctors' bills, but we have rafts of Rubbers,—Rubbers to burn, as it were.

The Rubbers cover your feet better than our prices cover the cost to the makers, but the season has been a backward one, and the makers would rather have a little money in bank than a factory full of overshoes, hence we got them to sell at low prices. It is the same all through our stock. Good stout Shoes for everybody — bought cheap — sold cheap.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

Our Annual Clearance Sale Has Begun. Bargains in every Line.

GARMAN'S STORE,
Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

ANNUAL

Clearance Sale

Of Furniture at W. R. Brachbill's.

Previous to taking account of stock, we offer great bargains.

HERE YOU ARE,
ONLY
..$1.29..
Regular price, $3.00.

OAK OR MAHOGANY.

24 X 24 TOP.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

A FEW CHOICE BARGAINS.

Left over from the Holiday rush. Bargains that you cannot afford to miss.

So come early and get first choice.

The following are a few of the many bargains we have now to offer you. Rather than carry the goods over for another season we have cut them without regard to cost.

THEY ARE YOURS WHILE THEY LAST.

Chenille Goods.

250 Chenille Table Covers, large size and a regular 75c quality, heavy and mixed patterns, you never bought the same goods before under above price. We will close out this lot at the uniform price of - - 39c

70 Chenille Table covers, extra large size, woven in handsome patterns, any colors you may choose, and will fit any table in your house. Match them if you can for - - 73c

White Metal Teaspoons.

50 doz. White Metal Teaspoons guaranteed not to tarnish and will outwear any silver spoon in your house, per set - - - - - 10c

35 doz. White Metal Tablespoons, same goods as Teaspoons, per set 20c

Table Lamp Shades.

Fancy fold, painted edges with swell top, 13 inches in diameter, assorted shades of red, green and yellow, complete with holders; about 75 left now - - - - - 12c

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

33 doz. Ladies' White Embroidered handkerchiefs; a handkerchief you never in your life bought under 10c. each. To close them out we offer you your choice of the entire lot at 5c

Fruit Plates.

A few left over from the Holiday rush; sold all along and still sell at other stores at 90c. and $1.00 per doz. We close out the remainder of this stock at - - 54c per doz.

Table Cloths.

25 All Linen White Table Cloths Fancy bordered and large size, a regular 75ct. quality to go at the low price of - - - - - 48c

As a special leader in our Linen Department this week we have placed on sale 5 pieces red table linen, fast colors at - - 17c per yd

Parlor Lamps.

A few left over from the Xmas selection; a beautiful lamp at a low price, but would be a beautiful lamp at any price; stands 16 inches high, metal base 7½ in. globe, both body and shade artistically decorated in chaste designs. Fitted with tin ring and No. 2 Sun burner; regular price of this lamp is $1.50, we close out the remainder for - - - - - 98c

A few Domestic Bargains.

Yard wide unbleached muslin per yard - - -	4½cts.
Best Quality Percales -	9cts.
Best Quality Calicoes -	4cts.
Good Heavy shirting -	5cts.
All Wool Skirting -	36cts.
Good Dress Ginghams -	5cts.
Apron Ginghams -	4½cts.
Good Quality Black Sateen	8cts.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and terrors to All Competitors."